FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 25 *6 February 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Materials on Arab Steadfastness Conference	A	1	A/7
Al-Qadhdhafi Arrival Reported	A	1	A/7
Al-Qadhdhafi Arrival Statement	A	1	A/7
Visit to Baghdad Reported	A	1	A/7
Bouteflika Statement on 3 Feb	A	2	A/8
SDAR Premier With Hawatimah	A	3	A/9
Main Outlines of Final Document	A	3	A/9
Draft Political Statement	A	4	A/10
Statement of Steadfastness Summit	A	5	A/11
'Arafat Speech to Conference	A	9	B/1
Al-Asad Assesses Summit	A	9	B/1
PDRY Leader's Statement	A	10	B/2
Al-Qadhdhafi Talks With Al-Asad	A	11	B/3
Boumediene With Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Arafat	A	11	B/3
Rejection Front Statement	A	11	B/3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

QATAR

AL-ARAB Dissatisfied With U.S.-Egyptian Discussions	C	1	B/4

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ: End Soviet Influence in Ethiopia [30 Jan 78]	C	1	B/4
Israeli, Soviet Interests Coincide in Ethiopia	C	2	B/5
Chief of Staff Heads Military Delegation to Qatar	C	3	B/6

YEMEN--PDRY

Prime Minister Hasani Returns From Visit to Iraq	C	3	B/6
Premier Hasani, Delegation on Official Visit to USSR [cross-reference]	C	3	B/6

YEMEN--YAR

Al-Ghashmi Receives Somali Ambassador to San'a'	C	3	B/6
Al-Ghashmi Raises Salaries of Armed, Security Forces	C	3	B/6

EGYPT

Egyptian Reportage on As-Sadat Activities in U.S.	D	1	B/7

White House Arrival Statement D 1 B/7
Carter-As-Sadat Talks Open D 1 B/7
U.S. Source on Talks D 2 B/8
Senior U.S. Official Quoted D 2 B/8
Cairo Radio on Talks D 3 B/9
Statement on Camp David Talks D 3 B/9
SNA Cites 'Reliable Sources' on F-5's for Egypt D 4 B/10
Ghali Discusses Aim of As-Sadat U.S. Visit D 5 B/11
Further Report D 5 B/11
Ghali Meets With Ambassadors, Discusses Mideast D 5 B/11
Ghali To Discuss Mideast With West African Leaders D 6 B/12
Fahmi Calls for End to Egyptian-Israeli Talks D 6 B/12
[London DAILY TELEGRAPH 6 Feb 78] D 6 B/12

IRAQ

PDRY Prime Minister Confers With Iraqi Officials E 1 B/13
Received by Saddam Husayn E 1 B/13
4 February Banquet E 1 B/13
5 Feb Closed Meeting E 2 B/14
Information Policy Coordinated E 2 B/14
Premier's Departure Statement E 2 B/14
Cooperation in Reconstruction E 3 C/1
OPEC Countries Discuss Differentials for Heavy-Density Oil E 3 C/1
GDR Deputy Premier Kleiber Begins Visit [ADN] E 3 C/1

JORDAN

AR-RA'Y: Camp David Talks 'Disappointing' [5 Feb 78] F 1 C/2
AD-DUSTUR: U.S. Should Suspend Arms to Israel [5 Feb 78] F 1 C/2
Commentary: Dependence on U.S. Shows Arab Weakness F 2 C/3
Crown Prince Hasan Reviews Visit to U.S., U.K. F 3 C/4
AD-DUSTUR: Egypt To Permit Palestinians To Return [5 Feb 78] F 3 C/4
Prime Minister Receives Soviet Tourist Delegation F 4 C/5

LEBANON

PLO Officials Meets Salim al-Huss, Makes Statement [VOP] G 1 C/6
5 Feb Clashes in Southern Lebanon Reported [Voice of Lebanon] G 1 C/6
INA Reports on Fighting in Southern Lebanon G 1 C/6

SYRIA

Al-Asad Returns From Steadfastness Summit in Algiers H 1 C/7
Foreign Minister Comments on Israel, Egypt, Iraq H 1 C/7
Al-Asad Makes Statement on Situation in Lebanon H 4 C/10
TISHRIN Comments on Algiers Steadfastness Conference H 4 C/10

NORTH AFRICA

MOROCCO

Further Reportage on Egyptian President's Visit I 1 C/11
As-Sadat, Hassan View Talks I 1 C/11
Boucetta Expresses Support I 1 C/11
As-Sadat, Hassan Airport Statements I 1 C/11
As-Sadat Departure for U.S. I 2 C/12

TUNISIA

Interior Ministry Announces New Curfew Hours I 2 C/12

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Issues Communique on Saharan Fighting I 2 C/12

ISRAEL

Cabinet Discusses Military Talks, Shilo Settlement N 1 C/13
Military Talks To Continue N 1 C/13
Yadin Complaint on Shilo [HA'AREZ 6 Feb 78] N 1 C/13
Cabinet Secretary's Statement [6 Feb 78] N 1 C/13
POST on Dayan Pessimism [6 Feb 78] N 2 C/14
Dayan Departs for Talks in Europe, U.S. N 3 D/1
Meets Delegation From Yamit [MA'ARIV 6 Feb 78] N 3 D/1
Comment on W. Bank Settlements N 4 D/2
Begin Speaks to Herut Center, Comments on Settlements N 5 D/3
DAVAR Report [6 Feb 78] N 5 D/3
Arens on Sale of F-5's to Egypt, U.S. Role N 5 D/3
Archeological Officer Approves Excavations at Shilo N 6 D/4
Sharon, Zippori Comment on Shilo Controversy [POST 5 Feb 78] N 7 D/5
Zippori Statement Protested N 7 D/5
Morning Papers Comment N 8 D/6
Radio Quotes U.S. Source on Reluctance To Impose Conditions N 8 D/6
Begin To Make Unofficial Trip to Geneva N 8 D/6

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH

Mauritius Prime Minister Ends Dacca Visit 4 Feb S 1 D/7
Talks With Zia S 1 D/7
Departure From Dacca S 1 D/7
Report on Communique S 1 D/7
Yugoslav Economic Delegation Arrives in Dacca S 2 D/8

INDIA

Further Reportage on Visit of Shah of Iran S 2 D/8
Talks With Desai S 2 D/8
Iranian Investment Offer S 3 D/9
Shah Addresses Press Conference S 3 D/9
Departure From New Delhi S 4 D/10

Joint Communique Issued S 4 D/11
Mongolian Foreign Minister Arrives in New Delhi S 7 D/13
Meets With Vajayee S 8 D/14
Mauritius Prime Minister Arrives in Calcutta S 8 D/14
Vajpayee Leaves New Delhi for Pakistan 6 Feb S 8 D/14

NEPAL

Reportage Continues on Teng Hsiao-ping Visit S 8 D/14
Talks With Bista S 8 D/14
Teng Press Conference S 9 E/1
Civic Reception Address S 10 E/2
PRC Aid Projects Reviewed S 11 E/3
Dinner With King, Queen S 11 E/3
Meetings With Nepalese Ministers S 12 E/4
Report on Departure S 12 E/4
Radio Commentator Praises PRC Vice Premier's Visit S 12 E/4

PAKISTAN

Shah of Iran Arrives in Islamabad 5 Feb S 13 E/5
Chaudhry Gives Luncheon S 13 E/5
Report on Departure S 14 E/6
Indian Foreign Minister Arrives on 3-Day Visit S 14 E/6

PrEx 7.10:FBIS MEA-78-25

FEB 6 1978

FBIS-MEA-78-25
Monday
6 February 1978
Vol V No 25

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

MATERIALS ON ARAB STEADFASTNESS CONFERENCE

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrival Reported

LD031525Y Tripoli JANA in English 1509 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, 3 February, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the First of September Revolution, arrived here today to attend the summit of steadfast Arab countries. President Boumediene of Algeria led the official welcome accorded to the revolution leader as he stepped down from his plane. Members of the Algerian Revolutionary Council, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Jamahiriyah secretaries of foreign affairs, information and planning and the Jamahiriyah ambassador to Algeria also greeted Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. President Boumediene embraced Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and later he was presented with a guard of honour. [Words indistinct] Taha Sharif ibn Amir and a number of officials accompanied Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrival Statement

LD031640Y Tripoli JANA in English 1550 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, 3 February, Jana--In a statement on his arrival Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed great pleasure to be in Algeria, the land of heroism and sacrifices for independence, and to meet "my brother President Boumediene." He said: It is a good opportunity for me to seek inspiration from the Algerian history of sacrifices and steadfastness for independence. We are here on the Algerian land to remind the whole of the world that the Arab nation speaks through its revolutionary forces and we are determined to continue the struggle for the liberation of Palestine and the occupied Arab lands.

He added: Our presence here is to confirm that we would also continue to struggle against the colonialist reactionary offensives. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said we are here to speak for the great Arab nation and to assert that these desperate, capitulationist and individual reckless attempts are aimed at the Arab nation.

He stressed that freedom would be achieved through the struggle of the Arab nation and said: We are here to meet Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people, to put our capabilities at the disposal of the Palestinian people, so that they can continue their struggle and achieve victory, as done by the Algerians in the past.

Algeria was French in the past and the French thought it would remain so as a living fact, but the heroic struggle of the Algerian people, backed by the Arab nation, brought an independent Algeria back into the Arab fold, as we see it today. And so will be the case with Palestine.

Visit to Baghdad Reported

NC051004Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 5 February--The Qatari daily AL-'ARAB, quoting well-informed Arab sources, says that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi paid a sudden secret visit to Iraq 2 days ago to persuade the Iraqi leadership to attend the Algiers summit conference and that the reason why Al-Qadhdhafi did not attend the meetings of the conference on the first day is that he was in the Iraqi capital that day.

These sources add that the Libyan leader told Iraq that all points of disagreement between it and Syria could be studied at the summit conference but Iraq demanded that Syria first declare its rejection of all international resolutions on the Middle East, including Security Council Resolution 242. The sources say that an atmosphere of optimism that the Iraqi president or his deputy would come to Algiers continued to prevail at the conference and that side talks were held between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asid and leaders of the steadfastness front in order to surmount the obstacles preventing Iraq's presence at the conference.

The paper says the same sources assert that after his visit to Baghdad, Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi was optimistic about Iraq's stand and that he told the Algiers conference leaders during their closed session the day before yesterday about the results of his discussions in Baghdad, including the fact that Iraq will not abandon Syria if it is subjected to Israeli aggression. These sources emphasize that contacts on the summit level will continue among the states which attended the conference to eliminate the differences between Iraq and Syria.

Bouteflika Statement on 3 Feb

LD031934Y Algiers APS in Arabic 1650 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, 3 February--Following the meeting of the Arab steadfast summit this morning, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika made the following statement:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I wish to draw your attention to some of the points we have covered during the conference. The front's member countries represent an influential Arab movement which will acquire greater importance with time and will be a decisive factor. In addition to the countries represented at the conference, there are 72 political parties and mass organizations here, and there are 142 trade unions and vocational organizations which reflect all the Arab currents. All these said 'no' to President as-Sadat's capitulatory policy during the Tripoli conference. The best proof of this can be seen in the numerous consultations which have taken place since the Tripoli summit among the heads of the front's member countries and with the leaders of all the Arab countries which have refrained from supporting President as-Sadat's policy and who all continue to affirm their adherence to the resolutions of the various Arab conferences from the Khartoum conference to the Algiers conference."

Bouteflika added: "The second point I wish to draw your attention to is the fact that the voice of Iraq was heard at the Algiers conference through the message sent by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to President Boumediene. In this message Iraq clearly defines its stand.

"The third point is that President as-Sadat has taken upon himself a huge responsibility. It is the responsibility for the destruction of the concept of Arab solidarity. We say 'yes' to Arab solidarity with the Palestinian resistance. Under no circumstances will we ever facilitate solidarity with the forces of imperialism and Zionism against the Palestinian resistance and the national rights of the Palestinian people. I wish to add also that there is no ideological conflict in the Arab world. But the action taken by President as-Sadat and those who support him both in the Arab east and the Arab west is aimed at turning the Arab world into a sphere for conflicts and confrontations between the forces of imperialism and the Arab forces which are the forces of national independence.

"The fourth point is that we want peace but we want a lasting peace and for that reason peace has to be a just one. We want peace but not at any cost. The disregarding of the Palestinians cannot be the price we have to pay for the sake of peace in the Middle East. Separate peace is no peace. Capitulation is no peace. Peace without the Palestinian resistance means a continuing covert war. On the other hand, the Arabization of conflicts is no peace. The policy of President as-Sadat and all those who support him in this sense and on this road shoulder a grave responsibility to which we wish to draw attention, the attention of the Arab world and the entire international community."

Bouteflika added: "The fifth point is that we have relations of friendship and cooperation with the Eastern bloc countries and we have important interests with the West which we want to preserve and enrich. But the West must put an end to bargaining over our adherence and firm clinging to national independence which we hold above all other considerations. We wish to condemn strongly the interference of the imperialist military forces in the Arab east, in the Middle East and in the Maghreb.

"The sixth point is that the Soviet arms which enabled the Arab countries in 1973 to debunk the myth of Israeli invincibility are the same Soviet arms which enabled Angola to debunk the myth of the invincibility of South Africa, the other ally of Israel."

SDAR Premier With Hawatimah

LD032250Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 2310 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the Arab summit in Algiers, Mohamed Lamine, prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] had a meeting in Algiers with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The link between the Palestinian revolution and the Saharan revolution, Nayif Hawatimah said at a press conference, is a strategic alliance for the right to freedom and independence. Having stressed that the Saharan and Palestinian revolutions constitute a complementary strategic front against Zionism and reaction in Africa, Nayif Hawatimah recalled that the Palestinian people are fighting for their right to self-determination and to the creation of their own state. The legitimacy of this has been recognized by the international authorities, he continued, and is the fruit of a pure fight which is full of (?satisfaction).

The Saharan revolution is supporting us in this fight just as all progressive democratic forces do, Nayif Hawatimah said. To a question on the possibility of Palestinian material and financial aid to the Saharan revolution, Nayif Hawatimah said that the Palestinian revolution is providing political support to the Saharan revolution and will provide it with all other forms of aid according to the means at its disposal. The prime minister of the SDAR interjected here, saying that the Palestinian revolution needs support and material aid and so the Palestinian arms must fight in Palestine. [sentence indistinct]

Main Outlines of Final Document

LD041033Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The Algiers summit, which met yesterday, confirmed the condemnation of the policy of President as-Sadat.

The Syrian head of state, President al-Asad, and the chairman of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, stressed to the summit of the Arab resistance front that by no means had they given a mandate to the Egyptian president. Mr Bouteflika, Algerian foreign minister, said that whereas he has the right to speak on behalf of the Egyptian people, he has no legitimacy to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people, and even less on behalf of the Syrian people. Thus, the summit has not only stressed the isolation of President as-Sadat in his policy of capitulation, but has also enabled the delegations to work out a plan of action which will have to both tighten the links between the progressive Arab countries and counteract capitulatory maneuvers. The third session of the summit of the Arab resistance front, which opened yesterday at 1730, ended at about 2100. This private session was attended by heads of state and delegations accompanied by foreign ministers.

After this session President Boumediene gave a dinner in honor of the participants. Then the heads of delegation met again in the head of state's apartments at the Al-Awrasi Hotel. The foreign ministers for their part met from 0000 until 0200 to complete drafting the final document which will be submitted for the approval of heads of delegations during the closing session, which should be held this morning.

Following the third session of the summit the Algerian foreign minister and spokesman of the conference made a statement in which he said: We have tried to decide on the main outlines of an overall plan of action. This is essentially based, according to Mr Bouteflika, on strengthening the Palestinian resistance, strengthening organic relations between Syria and the PLO, the active support which the Arab world, the nonalined countries and all peace- and freedom-loving countries want to give to the (?national independent line) of the front and in particular to [word indistinct], which today embodies the honor and dignity of the Arab world.

After indicating that the countries of the front have no intention of excluding Egypt from the Arab community, Bouteflika explained that the Egyptian leader can in no way continue to consider himself as the beginning and the end and make a policy of capitulation on behalf of the Arab world, and also for their countries. We refuse, Mr Bouteflika said, to take part in an Arab summit which would bring together all the countries, including Egypt since we refuse the fait accompli of the plan of the meetings in Jerusalem, Ismailia and Cairo. Two lines are now parallel. We will meet on the day when the Egyptian president does his self-criticism, the spokesman of the conference said. Lastly, Mr Bouteflika said that the initiative by President as-Sadat is not isolated; it is supported and (?guided) by U.S. policy in the Middle East and Western policy in the Arab world. In conclusion Mr Bouteflika indicated that the summit adopted the main outlines of the final document of the conference and decided on the political and diplomatic transactions.

Draft Political Statement

LD0412007 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Algiers--The heads of states of the steadfastness and confrontation conference at 0130 this morning, Saturday, concluded their meeting they held at the residency of President Houari Boumediene.

On the other hand the foreign ministers of the steadfastness and confrontation countries at 0300 today, Saturday, concluded their meeting. At this meeting they completed drafting the final form of the political statement of the steadfastness conference in order to submit it to the heads of states today.

Statement of Steadfastness Summit

LD050038Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2148 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Statement of the conference of the national front of steadfastness and confrontation held in Algiers from 2 to 4 February, read at the conference by Abdelaziz Bouteflika--live]

[Text] Mr President: Within the framework of the periodic meetings of the national front of steadfastness and confrontation and at the invitation of His Excellency President Houari Boumediene, the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and of the Council of the Revolution, the second session of the front's summit convened from 2 to 4 February, 1978. It included Their Excellencies Houari Boumediene, the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab republic; Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Unified Political Organization-National Front of the PDRY; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinians revolution forces.

Out of the belief in the unity of the Arab nation and the unity of its struggle and destiny and its aspirations and in confirmation of the national responsibilities for the defense of its aims and rights and out of loyalty to the principles of solidarity in the face of the dangers today threatening the Arab homeland in its east and west and in response to the dictates of the continuation of the struggle against Zionism and imperialism and racism, the conference discussed all the developments that have taken place since the first meeting of the summit of the steadfastness front in Tripoli, including the continuation of the imperialist plan within the framework of which President as-Sadat is working together with the Zionist enemy and under which he offers concessions affecting the essence of the historic and national rights of the Arab nation.

The conference also discussed the current Arab situation and the attempts by some regimes to cover up President as-Sadat's policy, which seeks to isolate and take Egypt away from its natural and historical position in the field of struggle against the Israeli and imperialist enemy and to turn the regime in Egypt into a tool to be used by U.S. imperialism and its allies in an attempt to hinder the march of the Arab nation toward liberation, progress and unity and delay the retrieving of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

A detailed review of all the current conditions shows that events taking place have proved the correctness of the analysis of the Tripoli conference concerning the dimensions of the policy of President as-Sadat and its seriousness on the future of the Arab nation and on its supreme and vital interests. The following facts were confirmed before the conference:

1. President as-Sadat is working within the Israeli-U.S. plan, which seeks to undermine the possibilities of achieving a just peace based on the comprehensive withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory and the guaranteeing of the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, self-determination and establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

These are the rights the world has recognized and confirmed by the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, the United Nations and the Islamic, African, socialist and nonalined states. This plan also seeks to achieve reconciliation with the enemy and recognition of the legality of his existence and the establishment of relations of submission in various political, economic and cultural fields and opening the borders to enable Zionism to dominate the Arab homeland and its resources and its potential.

The plan also seeks to aid Israel [words indistinct] concerning expansion and to retain territories under the pretext of the so-called security. The plan opens up to Israel the possibilities of realizing the major objectives of Zionism and imperialism: the liquidation of the rights of the Palestinian people and the imposing of projects that radically run counter to their national aspirations, such as the project to set up an impotent entity under tutelage.

2. The imperialist plan is aimed at prompting the Egyptian regime into playing a role that is hostile to the aspirations of the African and Arab peoples to preserve their independence and liberation and to chose their own way to progress.

3. This plan is also aimed at making Egypt and other Arab countries leave the framework of the policy of nonalinement and at linking them with the imperialist camp. It also seeks to artificially bring about a confrontation with the Soviet Union, other socialist states and world forces of liberation and progress and to cause the Arab nation to lose its friends. It also seeks to isolate the Arab nation from any support or assistance in its struggle to realize its national objectives.

4. The real aims of the plot now hatched against the Arab nation are clear in both the Arab east and west, where it is clear to see ambitious expansionist schemes and direct military intervention of imperialist forces and their agents. These actions are aimed at dealing blows at the freedom of peoples and their right to self-determination and violate the principles of sovereignty and independence.

5. Among other things, the plan is aimed at dealing a severe blow to Arab solidarity, which is directed at rallying Arab capabilities against the Zionist enemy for the liberation of the territories and the retrieval of the rights of the Palestinian people. The plan also seeks to sow discord among the Arab states to insure that the plan will pass without any overall Arab resistance. The hostile plan is also aimed at permitting the Zionist enemy to weaken world solidarity with the Palestinian question and the Arab rights at a time when awareness of Israel's racist expansionist character was increasing everywhere. It also gives imperialism the opportunity to return with full force to the region and to deal unilaterally with the Middle East problem.

6. The United States and Israel together with President as-Sadat are presently working to establish the basis of an Egyptian-Israeli separatist solution at the expense of the occupied Arab territories and at the expense of the national established rights of the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. This axis is also working to attract some Arab countries toward this plan to act as a cover for President as-Sadat, on the one hand, and to complete the links of the plot, on the other.

Having deduced these facts, the conference made a general evaluation of the conditions in the Arab homeland from all its aspects and studied the dangers threatening the Arab nation. In light of the resolutions of all the Arab summit conferences and the statement of the Tripoli conference, the conference adopted a number of measures and resolutions to deal with the needs of this stage. These include:

1. The conference affirms its adherence to the Tripoli statement and the resolutions adopted there. It insists on the need to continue the struggle to abort the plot and foil all the attempts to draw the Arabs toward defeat, capitulation, the liquidation of the Palestinian question, the continuation of the occupation of Arab territories, the consecration of the Zionist presence and the attempts to enable the Zionist presence to dominate the region politically, economically and militarily.

2. The conference affirms its determination to combat all attempts aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian question and warns any Arab governmental or nongovernmental quarter, individuals, or groups against the violation of the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences of Algiers and Rabat by claiming the representation of the Palestinians under any pretext. This is because the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

3. The conference affirms the importance of Arab solidarity aimed at the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the retrieval of the national established rights of the Palestinian people through the rallying of the Arab capabilities in the struggle against the Zionist enemy and, consequently, the continuation of the efforts and contacts with the Arab countries which have refrained from supporting the policy of President as-Sadat with a view to strengthening the Arab position and the creation of the most favorable conditions for the establishment of an effective Arab solidarity within the frameworks of the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences.

4. The conference affirms the need to work for mustering the widest world backing and support for the just struggle of the Arab nation and strengthening cooperation with African, Islamic and nonalined states and socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union. The conference praises the African solidarity with the issue of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, thus confirming the deep awareness of Africa to the seriousness of such policies and the reflection of these policies on the African liberation movement.

5. The conference declares that it rejects every agreement that takes place at the expense of the supreme interests of the Arab nation. It indicts every agreement that violates the rights of the Palestinian people and their just issue. It also confirms that the Egyptian president does not have the power or the legality to represent or negotiate on behalf of the issue of the people of Palestine, who are represented by the PLO, nor does he have the legality to discuss the fate of occupied Syrian Arab territory. Also, the current struggle concerns the entire Arab nation, and the Egyptian president cannot decide the fate of this struggle alone because peace will not be achieved unless it is a pan-Arab peace.

Furthermore, the conference read the message which brother Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the general commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, has decided to send to the heads of state of the permanent members of the Security Council and the UN secretary general, in which he confirms that the PLO alone possesses the legitimate right to speak in the name of the Palestinian people. Neither President as-Sadat nor others have the right to represent Palestine. Also, the realization of any peace in the area is impossible if based on ignoring the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The conference expresses its confidence that the freedom-justice- and peace-loving forces will double their support for Syria and the Palestinian people and the Arab nation in their just and legitimate struggle.

6. The conference sees that national duty dictates today, more than at any other time in the past, standing by Syria and the PLO and consolidating their attitude by the various means to abort the capitulatory settlements, which only serve the ambitions of Zionism and the purposes of imperialism. The conference also feels that Arab countries are called on to mobilize their capabilities and mobilize their efforts by various means and work for the achievement of strategic balance between Syria and the Zionist enemy.

7. The conference supports the Arab people in Egypt and their nationalist and progressive vanguard which stand against the imperialist plot which is going on and which bravely confront all attempts aimed at isolating Egypt from the Arab nation and its struggle, objectives and aspirations.

8. The conference confirms that the Arab nation will continue to work for a just peace, which is in agreement with the principles of freedom and justice and the right of peoples to self-determination and the building up of their future. The conference also appreciates the worldwide support which the causes of the Arab nation receive and the stand of the confrontation front against the plot which is going on and which is aimed at harming the security of the peoples and the peoples of the region and the security of the whole world.

9. The conference expresses its extreme anxiety toward the French military intervention in the western Sahara and its danger to the independence of Arab countries and their national and pan-Arab security. The conference also expresses its deep anxiety toward the aggressive war to which the Arab people in the western Sahara are subjected to and all the measures which contradict their right to self-determination in accordance with UN and OAU resolutions and warns colonialist forces of the consequences of their military intervention in the African Continent and the Arab homeland.

10. The conference expresses its extreme concern over the foreign military presence in Oman, and it reaffirms its support for the people of Oman, in their struggle for liberation, independence and national sovereignty.

11. The conference has studied the importance of the strengthening of relations and the consolidation of the movements of national liberation in the African Continent and the resistance to the racist regimes which are the natural allies of the Zionist entity. The conference condemns the imperialist intervention in the African Continent and voices its extreme concern regarding the events taking place in the Horn of Africa. The present dangers and challenges bestow fresh responsibilities on the Arab nation and require it to strengthen pan-Arab solidarity, to intensify its struggle and to direct its efforts toward the realization of the aims it has defined for itself. The Arab nation has always known how to fight back against the enemy, how to firmly resist during hard times and how to foil plots hatched against it.

There have been mass uprisings in the occupied Palestinian territories and the moves by the Arab masses and all their forces and national and progressive organizations, expressing the firm determination of our nation to continue the march forward toward its unity, liberation and progress. Peace be upon you. [applause]

'Arafat Speech to Conference

LD050053Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2211 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Arab steadfastness and confrontation conference--live]

[Text] Brothers: Please permit me to extend unanimous and official thanks from the depths of our hearts in the name of our peoples, in the name of [word indistinct], in the name of our revolution, in the name of all the free men of our Arab nation to Algeria, the continuing revolution, to President Boumediene, the leader of Algeria and the leader of Algeria's revolution, to his militant and struggling brothers of the Council of the Revolution and the government and in the party, to the heroic Algerian people, the people of the 1.5 million martyrs, the people who said words which they are still working for, namely, that the Algerian revolution does not consider itself victorious until it triumphs on the soil of Palestine and on the soil of holy Jerusalem, God willing.

In the same way that the Palestinian revolution emerged from the soil of Syria, it finds powerful support and backing and the organic and strategic alliance here in Algeria and here in Libya--Libya the revolution, Libya the ally, Libya the friend--and here in Yemen--the Democratic Yemen, the ally with whom we stand in one trench. We, all of us, comprise this roaring current, this sweeping current. We are not five sides but we are a roaring current, a sweeping current in our Arab nation. It represents steadfastness. It represents challenge. It represents the will of confrontation. It represents dignity. It represents pride. It rejects any surrender or submission to the logic of imperialism, the logic of Zionism, which is headed by the United States.

We quote this verse from the Holy Koran: Incite the believers to go to the war. Each one is is charged with himself. Proceeding from this we not only charge ourselves with this but also all the free men of our nation. This fortress, this steadfast fortress in Syria, which challenges this machine, this war and Zionist machine, which is supported by world imperialism, headed by the United States, this fortress will stand fast and with it the Palestinian revolutionaries will stand fast and with it all the free men of our Arab nation from the ocean to gulf will stand fast. [applause]

We are not alone in the field. With us we have all the free men of the world who love freedom and who love a just peace. And as our statement says: Just peace cannot be just except when it is a pan-Arab peace--I repeat Arab, Arab. From here I say we are not alone. With us we have all these free men in the world. We have with us our friends in the nonalined countries, in African states, in Islamic states, in socialist states, headed and led by our friends in the Soviet Union. I do not wish to say more than this, but with my brother President Boumediene we are together and will be side by side until victory, until victory, until victory, until victory. [applause]

Al-Asad Assesses Summit

LD051452Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] The heads of states of the Arab countries which participated in the second summit conference of the front of steadfastness and confrontation have begun to leave Algiers.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad left Algiers this morning. He was seen off at the airport by President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and of the Council of the Revolution. President al-Asad was also seen off by Algerian People's Assembly Speaker Bitat and members of the Council of the Revolution and the cabinet.

"In a statement made in the VIP lounge, President al-Asad, who was invited to give his assessment of the results of the second summit of the Arab resistance front, stressed that the summit achieved many of the expected results with regard to the development of the situation in the Arab region and the means of facing this situation. The Syrian president stressed the unanimity which emerged on many points examined and which are embodied in the political declaration read at the closing session by Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

"President al-Asad added: We will persevere in our fight to bring about the failure of any [word indistinct] plan affecting the region in which we live."

PDRY Leader's Statement

LD052050Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Unified Political Organization-National Front, held a press conference at the Al-Awrasi Hotel in Algiers for journalists covering the steadfastness conference. He replied to questions on the imperialist and reactionary infighting in the Arab Mashriq, on Iran's role in the Arab gulf and the Arab Mashriq.

"Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il pointed out that Iran is the most dangerous of the big powers for our Arab nation in general and for our peoples in the peninsula and the Arab gulf in particular following the recent U.S. declarations and moves made by the shah of Iran in the Arab gulf and peninsula and in the Middle East region.

"The secretary general said that U.S. imperialism has given the shah of Iran a very big role as policeman guarding the interests of imperialism in general and U.S. imperialism in the area in particular. He added that the shah of Iran has now reached the level of ferocity at which he no longer conceals his intention of extending his influence over the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf and threatening the security and peoples of these regions by means of intervention and direct invasion in Oman against the will of our Omani people in Oman and against the armed popular revolution under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman. To make matters even worse he has now started talking about the Middle East, Palestine and the role given to As-Sadat by U.S. imperialism.

"Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il emphasized that this issue is one of the gravest developments in the peninsula and the gulf. Indeed, it is one of the gravest issues and developments in the entire Arab region and the Middle East, particularly under the present circumstances in which the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary scheme is pervading the area owing to the part played by the United States and recent U.S. declarations on the setting aside of huge forces, which, according to these declarations, would be at the disposal of U.S. friends in the peninsula, the gulf and in the Middle East.

"Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il added that the Iranian menace no longer only threatens the Arab people of Oman, the armed Omani revolution, and the peoples of the peninsula and the gulf alone but also the entire Arab region.

"Speaking about Democratic Yemen's attitude toward support for the people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il referred to the level of struggle the Saharan people have reached. He said it is no longer possible for Arab and world public opinion to ignore the voice of the revolution from the Arab Sahara, where the Saharan people are waging their courageous struggle, having formed their own government. Nor can Arab and world public opinion ignore the legitimacy of this struggle. He said it is inevitable and essential for all progressive revolutionary forces and Arab liberation forces to support the struggle of the Arab Saharan people until they triumph and are able to determine their own destiny."

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il met Al-Qadhdhafi, George Habash and SDAR Premier Muhammad al-Amin in Algiers today.

Al-Qadhdhafi Talks With Al-Asad

LD051948Y Tripoli JANA in English 1818 GMT 5 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, February 5, JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhahdafi, received early this morning in Al-Awrasi Hotel in Algiers the heads and presidents participating in the summit of steadfastness. On the other hand Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhahdafi and President Hafiz al-Asad held a lengthy session of talks.

Boumediene With Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Arafat

LD052154Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Feb 78 LD

[Text] President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, at noon today held talks with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the People's General Congress of the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The talks were held in the presence of Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister. The president also gave a luncheon in honor of the Libyan leader.

President Houari Boumediene also had a meeting today with the PLO delegation which took part in the work of the second summit conference of steadfastness and confrontation headed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Rejection Front Statement

JN041744Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 4 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 4 February--The front of Palestinian forces rejecting capitulatory solutions has stated that during the Algiers conference it focused on the necessity of rejecting settlement as a necessary condition to confront effectively the dangers facing the Arab nation.

In a statement on the work of the conference distributed here today, the front stressed the necessity to confront the tools of settlement and its various stages and to set up the nationalist and progressive rejectionist front. The statement also stresses adherence to implement it as a basis for a unified Palestinian position and to agree on a program for political struggle and organization to promote Palestinian national unity.

QATAR

AL-ARAB DISSATISFIED WITH U.S.-EGYPTIAN DISCUSSIONS

NC060811Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 6 February--The Qatari Newspaper AL-'ARAB expresses dissatisfaction with the preliminary results of the U.S.-Egyptian summit discussions in Washington and stresses that these results are not surprising because they follow from previous U.S. moves, practices and stands.

In an editorial today, the paper says that in declaring that the United States is not prepared to pressure Israel to force it to make concessions, U.S. President Jimmy Carter confirms that his country is not serious about achieving a settlement, since the United States considers the withdrawal from the occupied territories as an Israeli concession and since it continues to provide political and military support to Israel.

AL-'ARAB stresses that if President Carter denies Egypt the right to demand the Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories and the right to support the establishment of a Palestinian state it follows that he admits he is not a referee in the conflict but a party having a big role in perpetuating Israel's occupation of Arab territories and its rejection of all peace efforts.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ: END SOVIET INFLUENCE IN ETHIOPIA

LD032326Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 30 Jan 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial]

[Text] The OAU is currently trying to mediate between Ethiopia and Somalia in order to end the conflict between the two neighboring and sisterly countries. This mediation can succeed only if the condition that Somalia put forth is met, namely, that Russia's control of Ethiopia's affairs should end, which means ending political, economic and military control as well as infiltration of citizens with the aim of spreading the atheist, communist ideology among them.

The Somali condition is essential for the restoration of calm between the two countries since the Soviet Union has played a major role in intensifying border disputes and developing them into an armed struggle so that it can exploit this situation in realizing its colonialist policy in Africa.

We cannot say that Ethiopia under the Mengistu regime, whose existence depends entirely on Soviet bayonets, is capable of doing so. But when this regime will depend on the popular bases inside Ethiopia then it will indeed be able to end foreign domination of the country and play the role that it should within a national framework in order to rid Africa of all foreign influences and major power struggles.

As the OAU is making this endeavor it must first realize the nature of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict. However deep the roots of this conflict may be, it would be easy to solve the problem within the framework of neighborliness and Arab and African brotherhood. But as long as the Russian military and political presence is there the conflict will continue and the Soviet Union will continue to be the only one to benefit from it.

The Soviet Union always gains from conflicts and through its hypocritical policy it always seeks to stir up trouble in peaceful parts of the world so that, through stirring up differences and distrurbances, it can achieve its objectives.

As the OAU is earnestly endeavoring to settle differences, it must be aware of the Russian policy in Africa. It must draw up an African plan that the Arab countries will support in order to rid Africa of the danger of the communist cancer. This alone is the only way to establish security in Africa and to achieve reconciliation among its countries and end current disputes between them.

ISRAELI, SOVIET INTERESTS COINCIDE IN ETHIOPIA

LD041600Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] U.S. Government sources last night disclosed that Israel is supplying arms to Ethiopia to be used against the rebels in Eritrea. The same sources said that Israel delivered napalm bombs and air-to-ground missiles to Ethiopia and that all these weapons are of Israeli manufacture. But the fighters delivering them are of U.S. origin and were supplied to Ethiopia before the deterioration of relations between the United States and Ethiopia. This confirms previous reports about Israel's effective participation in the fighting in the Horn of Africa and technical and military assistance to the ruling regime in Addis Ababa to confront Eritrean rebels [words indistinct].

Perhaps it would be useful to cast a quick glance at the Israeli presence in Ethiopia and its development in the past few years. Since Israel was planted as a thorn in the heart of the Arab land, it has been one of its strategic aims to penetrate Africa and to create centers of influence in areas of strategic significance. Israel early entertained the hope of establishing a foothold in the Horn of Africa. Ethiopia was chosen because of the strong relations it used to have with the United States before the coup which brought it a communist regime which has turned completely to the Soviet Union. The Zionist ruling circles find no great difference between dealing with the previous and the present regime because the aim is one, namely, to contain the Arab nation from the south by dominating the entrance to the Red Sea, it being an Arab sea because most of the states on its shores are Arab, and their interests and security would be directly affected if they controlled this entrance.

It is not strange that the Soviet Union should agree on the single objective: the attempt to dominate the Horn of Africa. Israeli and Soviet interests are to a large extent identical. The Soviet Union, having lost its bases and presence in African regions, has begun to find alternatives in other regions which are no less sensitive and important. This accounts for the Soviet Union concentrating all its attention on supporting Ethiopia not only with weapons but also with Cuban fighters and military experts. It appears quite clear that the Soviet Union is intensifying its involvement in the Horn of Africa irrespective of conditions, especially after seeing that the matter is not being taken seriously enough by the Western powers, the United States in particular.

As for Israel, it wants to establish a foothold in the Horn of Africa through which it can attain two main objectives: 1) to control the entrance to the Red Sea, thus placing the Arab nation within the jaws of a pincer and insuring that it would be secure against any naval blockade against it from the south; and 2) to resume the penetration of Africa and the states with which diplomatic relations were severed when its aggressive and expansionist nature was discovered and its economic, political and military missions were expelled from many parts of the continent.

Thus we see the Soviet Union and Israel march along the same road and carry out the same plan. In fact the Soviet-Israeli interference in the Horn of Africa represents a grave danger not only to the security of the African and Arab states but also to world peace and security generally.

CHIEF OF STAFF HEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO QATAR

NC041445Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1402 GMT 4 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Riyadh, 4 February--Amred Forces Chief of Staff Gen 'Uthman al-Humayd left Riyadh this morning for Doha at the head of a military delegation representing the naval, land and air forces, for a 4-day visit to Qatar at the invitation of the Qatari deputy commander in chief of the armed forces, Brig Gen Muhammad al-'Atiyah.

During their visit General al-Humayd and the delegation accompanying him will attend military exercises by the Qatari Armed Forces, visit a number of Qatari Armed Forces units and inspect some new Qatari military installations, including the new naval base and the industrial area in Umm Sa'id.

YEMEN--PDRY

PRIME MINISTER HASANI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO IRAQ

JN051458Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 5 February--PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad returned to San'a' today after a 1-day visit to Iraq. He was met on arrival by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council.

PREMIER HASANI, DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

For Moscow reportage on the visit of 'Ali Nasir Mhhammad Hasani and a PDRY delegation to the Soviet Union see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 2 February Soviet DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

YEMEN--YAR

AL-GHASHMI RECEIVES SOMALI AMBASSADOR TO SAN'A'

JN051326Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, Command Council chairman and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at the Republican Palace at 0900 today His Excellency Osman Abdullah Jama, Somali ambassador in San'a', on the occasion of the end of his tour as ambassador for his country to the Yemen Arab Republic.

AL-GHASHMI RAISES SALARIES OF ARMED, SECURITY FORCES

JN051337Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Excerpt] Brother Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, Command Council chairman and commander in chief of the armed forces, has issued a decree raising the salaries of the armed and security forces by 150 riyals for every individual in the various military ranks as of this February.

EGYPTIAN REPORTAGE ON AS-SADAT ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

White House Arrival Statement

NC032332Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2203 GMT 3 Feb 78 NC

[Statement by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to journalists outside the White House--live in English with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] In the name of God, my friend President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Carter, we thank you for your warm welcome and for your sincere words. I am always happy to meet with you to pursue our joint efforts for peace. I bring to you and to every American the heartfelt greetings from the 40 million Egyptians, as well as from the other Arab peoples who share our prayers for the success of this mission. I have come here for the continuation of the most sacred mission for peace. We believe that we share in the responsibility to give meaning to life. No state can do this for the sake of prosperity and for the realization of values [sentence as heard] the American conscience can differentiate between justice and injustice.

Like you, I believe in human rights and respect for the dignity of man. We will sacrifice our lives to prevent any encroachment on our territories. Like you, we believe in self-determination for all the peoples of the world. We share a pledge and commitment to peace. I am certain that you agree with me that time has come to intensify the efforts to build a solid structure for peace. We are now at a crucial crossroads. I undertook this initiative. This opportunity for peace is exposed to danger. We must, therefore, strengthen the faith of the millions in the fact that peace is not only necessary but is also possible.

We must not allow ideological rigidity to endanger the march to peace.

Mr President, since you assumed office, you have shown a real commitment to peace. You have always stressed legitimacy. We very sincerely wish that your efforts (?will succeed). I look forward to the talks which will take place in the next few days. I am sure they will strengthen the peace efforts and provide an incentive to solving the Arab-Israeli problem in order to end bloodshed. We want freedom and security for all peoples. We want to create a new area in which all peoples will enjoy fraternity and love. We want to do away with the spirit of enmity. We are certain that God will give us strength to triumph in the end.

Carter-As-Sadat Talks Open

NC041922Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Feb 78 NC

[Excerpt] Washington, 4 February--The first round of private talks between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and President Jimmy Carter began at Camp David at 1000 today (Washington time), 1700 Cairo time.

The talks between the two presidents are aimed at finding means to reactivate the suspended peace efforts, which, as President as-Sadat said on his arrival yesterday, "have unfortunately become fragile and vulnerable." Later, the aides of the two sides joined the presidents.

People's Assembly speaker Engineer Sayyid Mar'i, Foreign Minister Muahmmad Ibrahim Kamil and Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal attended the talks on the Egyptian side.

Vice President Walter Mondale, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Alfred Atherton, U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts and member of the U.S. National Security Council William Quant attended on the U.S. side.

The White House will issue a statement tonight on the summit talks which are taking place between Presidents as-Sadat and Carter at Camp David.

U.S. Source on Talks

LDG50001Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, 4 February--Well-informed U.S. Government sources expect the summit talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and President Jimmy Carter to contribute momentum to the peace efforts in the Middle East which have come to a halt.

A U.S. source told MENA that following the end of the talks steps are expected to be taken to resume the Egyptian-Israeli political talks which have stopped. The source said that the United States is not merely playing the role of mediator but goes beyond that by encouraging steps toward a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The well-informed U.S. source that today's As-Sadat-Carter meeting dealth with a large number of questions, including important bilateral issues. The U.S. source, who declined to discuss details, said that no decision has yet been reached on Egypt's request to purchase U.S. military equipment. He denied press reports that the U.S. Government has agreed to supply Egypt with F-5A fighter planes.

At Camp David White House spokesman Jody Powell said that U.S. President Carter feels that the talks are making good progress and that during the enlarged meeting he and President Anwar as-Sadat had once again assured one another of their deep commitment to continue endeavors for peace. Powell added that both presidents feel that the atmosphere at Camp David, which is shrouded with calm and secrecy, has contributed to the frank and extremely amicable talks that have taken place up to this moment, whether in the private talks between the two presidents or in the enlarged talks that included their aides.

Powell said that the two presidents resumed their talks this afternoon. He said that the enlarged meeting between the Egyptian and American sides which took place this morning began by discussing the current situation in the Middle East and primarily dealt with the manner in which the situation developed since U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's return from the area on 22 January.

Powell added that the talks have centered on ways to overcome the remaining difficulties on the path of peace. He described the atmosphere between President as-Sadat and President Carter at Camp David as "unofficial and amicable," and that all signs indicate that the talks also seem to being held in the same atmosphere.

Senior U.S. Official Quoted

NC041915Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Washington, 4 February--A senior U.S. administration official has made an exclusive statement to a group of U.S. newsmen in which he said that the administration wants to affirm to President as-Sadat that his peace initiative will not disintegrate into sterile diplomatic bickering through American default.

The official, whom the U.S. newsmen described as being on the level of a policy maker, said that any peaceful solution requires compromises by both sides and that Egypt and Israel must submit counterproposals for discussions and bargaining.

Cairo Radio on Talks

NC0520034Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Washington dispatch]

[Excerpt] The agreement reached during yesterday's Camp David talks between President Carter and As-Sadat is a joint commitment to continue to search for peace and to eliminate the obstacles to peace, particularly the right to self-determination for the Palestinians in the West Bank which Egypt is demanding. Menahem Begin (?rejects) this on the basis that self-determination means the establishment of a Palestinian state governed by the PLO. In Begin's opinion this would represent a definite threat to Israel.

According to informed circles in the United States, the United States is trying to arrive at a so-called compromise solution (?based) on the statement issued in Aswan following the Carter-As-Sadat meetings. This statement called for the Palestinian problem to be solved, in all of its aspects, on the basis of recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and enabling the Palestinians to participate in determining their future.

It appears that Israel is interpreting some of the ambiguous words in this statement as it likes--words such as "participation in self-determination" and "solution of the Palestinian issue in all of its aspects." American circles believe that the (?Aswan) statement can be considered as a starting point to overcome the obstacle that are obstructing the working out of principles for the talks.

Statement on Camp David Talks

NC0600011Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Presidents Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter tonight returned to Washington after having completed their joint talks at Camp David.

The two presidents discussed in detail the upcoming steps necessary for achieving a lasting and just peace in the Middle East. On Saturday, the two presidents were joined by People's Assembly Speaker Engineer Sayyid Mar'i, Chief of the President's Office Hasan Kamil, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, and Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal. On the U.S. side, the two presidents were joined by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Adviser for National Security Affairs Dr Brzezinski, U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Alfred Atherton, and William Quant, an assistant to the U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs.

President Carter stressed his belief that the developments that have occurred in the wake of President as-Sadat's initiative in going to Jerusalem after generations of conflict have created the possibility of achieving real pace in the Middle East. President Carter said increasing efforts must continue in order to overcome the mistrust which has accumulated over 30 years of conflict.

In a statement, Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter emphasized the need to keep the negotiations which had been started in the past phase going in view of the extreme importance of achieving peace for the sake of the future of the peoples of the Middle East. The statement affirms that the two presidents have stressed that the efforts exerted will be given major attention, not only for the sake of the near future, but also for the sake of coming generations. The statement also centers on the two presidents' belief that a peace settlement must be achieved in order to spare the peoples of the Middle East from the evils of another war.

As a result of the two presidents' talks, the statement adds, President Carter feels greater understanding for President as-Sadat's concern over the obstacles to the achievement of peace and his concern to see the peace process continue without delay or interference. The statement says that President Carter has affirmed the U.S. commitment to play an active role by doubling its efforts to insure progress within the coming weeks.

At their talks, the two presidents reviewed the reasons for the lack of progress and the factors which have hampered the achievement of a viable agreement. The statement adds that the two presidents expressed recognition of the fact that efforts must remain focused on the existing conditions which could lead to the achievement of results and to the expansion of the scope of the negotiations to achieve a comprehensive solution.

The two presidents discussed ways to achieve the objectives and to implement them. Viewpoints will be exchanged between the two countries' delegations within the next few days in addition to the exchange of views at the final meeting which will be held between President as-Sadat and Carter next Wednesday.

As part of their efforts for the continuation of the peace process, the two presidents agreed that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton will return to the area in the near future to resume the work which he began some time ago aimed at putting the final touches on details related to the declaration of principles. The two presidents consider the declaration of principles an important step toward preparing a framework for comprehensive peace in the area. The two presidents expressed gratification with the fact that the Camp David meetings have created an opportunity for holding a comprehensive, useful discussion on all aspects of the Middle East problem. These meetings also resulted in a mutual understanding between the two presidents and an agreement to continue the cooperation between their two governments in order to achieve peace.

President as-Sadat is scheduled to meet with newsmen at the National Press Club in Washington on Monday afternoon. He will speak of the results of the discussions which were held at Camp David between the Egyptian and U.S. sides.

SNA CITES 'RELIABLE SOURCES' ON F-5'S FOR EGYPT

NC042012Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Feb 78 NC

[Excerpt] Washington, 4 February--It has been learned from reliable sources that when the current talks which President Anwar as-Sadat is having with the U.S. officials end, the United States will announce a decision to send F-5 planes to Egypt.

GHALI DISCUSSES AIM OF AS-SADAT U.S. VISIT

NC0511310Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Text] In his meeting with the leaders of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali explained that the aim of President as-Sadat's visit to the United States is to explain to U.S. public opinion the Middle East situation, the efforts exerted by Egypt for the achievement of a just and durable peace, and to show Egypt's good will and Israel's bad intentions in this respect. In addition he will address Zionist pressure groups in the United States, which are independent of the Israeli Government.

Dr Ghali explained the positions which followed President as-Sadat's peace initiative. He described the initiative as a diplomatic revolution in the history of modern diplomacy. The initiative confirms Egypt's desire for peace based on justice and on ending Israeli occupation of the Arab territories occupied in 1967; achievement of the basic rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own state; the right of every state in the region to live in peace; adherence to the UN Charter; and ending the state of war in the region.

Further Report

NC0514220Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Excerpt] [In his meeting with leaders of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt], Dr Ghali emphasized that President as-Sadat went to Jerusalem not to seek a separate solution but to find a comprehensive solution to the entire problem and a durable peace for all states in the area.

In his statement, Dr Ghali said that the Cairo preparatory conference and the Political and Military committees still exist: The channels of negotiation are still open. The ultimate aim, he added, is to convene the Geneva conference on the basis that a permanent solution must be approved by the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union.

Dr Butrus Ghali explained that the negotiations will go on for a long time due to the fact that a confrontation which lasted 30 years cannot come to an end within a few days. He said we must continue our efforts for a peaceful solution. If the aim is not achieved after this, we can then consider other methods in this confrontation. He said that despite the existing difficulties he is optimistic because the diplomatic revolution that Egypt carried out is a new method in the history of diplomatic revolutions.

GHALI MEETS WITH AMBASSADORS, DISCUSSES MIDEAST

NC0415300Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with the ambassadors of Singapore, Austria and Somalia, and the Indian charge d'affaires in Cairo.

The discussion at these meetings dealt with developments in the Middle East situation and the Egyptian efforts for a just and a lasting solution. The discussions also dealt with the latest developments in the Horn of Africa.

GHALI TO DISCUSS MIDEAST WITH WEST AFRICAN LEADERS

NC0512211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1138 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 February--MENA has learned that Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, will begin a tour of some West African states on Tuesday or Wednesday to deliver letters from President Anwar as-Sadat to the heads of these states to acquaint them with the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

The letters also include an explanation of Egypt's principled stand on a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, its rejection of partial solutions, and its insistence on total Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and the right of all peoples in the area to live in peace within secure borders.

FAHMI CALLS FOR END TO EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS

LD0609511 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Feb 78 p 24 LD

[Article by P. Barry O'Brien in Cairo: "End Talks With Israel, Says Fahmi"]

[Text] Egypt's former Foreign Minister, Isma'il Fahmi, who resigned over President as-Sadat's trip to Israel last November, called yesterday for an end to the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks. The former minister, who has been silent since his resignation, also called for an end to divisions in the Arab world.

He made his declaration in a four-point statement given to me at his home in Cairo. The statement called for:

1--An end to direct contact with Israel:

2--No more rhetorical statements between Arab states which are not likely to create the necessary atmosphere for constructive action in the Middle East;

3--The end of so-called conferences of rejectionist states because they serve no purpose without Egypt and are merely futile efforts;

4--A summit conference of all Arab states to examine and deal with--in a new and constructive manner--the situation caused by "Israeli intransigence."

Mr Fahmi was the key figure in President as-Sadat's foreign policy in the four years until his resignation, the period in which Egypt turned away from Russia towards the United States. He advised President as-Sadat not to go to Jerusalem because an analysis by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry of the Israeli Government's declared positions made him believe the trip would lead nowhere. When President as-Sadat disregarded his advice he resigned. The minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, Mr Muhammad Riyad, also resigned.

Mr Fahmi's call for an end to both the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue and the rift in the Arab world has been made at a crucial moment, with a second conference of Arab states opposed to the As-Sadat policy just ended in Algiers and the future of the initiative hinging on the result of Mr As-Sadat's Washington visit. Saudi Arabia is said to be waiting to see how the Washington visit turns out, and if the result is negative it will support Mr Fahmi.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER CONFERS WITH IRAQI OFFICIALS

JN041533Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 February--PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived here this afternoon from Moscow on an official visit. Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, received the guest at Baghdad International Airport.

In a statement to INA, Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that his visit to Iraq comes after his visit to the Soviet Union where he held talks with the Soviet leaders on a number of important issues, including the Arab situation and strengthening the Arab people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism, the PDRY premier added that his points of view on all issues were identical with those of the Soviet leaders.

The PDRY premier said that his visit to Iraq is to continue the fraternal cooperation and the alliance in struggle between the Arab peoples in the two fraternal countries. He said that he will hold talks on the main issues in the current Arab situation and the international situation, particularly the unification of the Arab freedom forces, strengthening the Arab front of steadfastness in confronting the enemy, working toward consolidating the Arab struggle against the capitulationist settlement policy As-Sadat is following, and aborting imperialist and Zionist plots.

The PDRY premier expressed his confidence that this meeting with Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi officials will promote cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

It will be recalled that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visited Iraq last month. He is accompanied on the current visit by a delegation which includes Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti', Defense Minister 'Ali Ahmad 'Antar, Information Minister Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd and Installations Minister Haydar al-'Attas.

Received by Saddam Husayn

JN041758Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 4 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 February--RCC Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn this evening received PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The meeting dealt with the current Arab and international situation and means to promote and strengthen the relations between the two countries in the interest of our Arab people.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by RCC member and Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah and Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, and on the PDRY side by Foreign Minister Muhammad Salith Muti' and Defense Minister 'Ali 'Antar.

4 February Banquet

JN042034Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Feb 78 JN

[Text] RCC Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn this evening gave a grand banquet in honor of PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The banquet, which was held in Ar-Rashid Palace, was attended by a number of RCC members, cabinet ministers, members of the delegation accompanying the PDRY premier, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali and the PDRY ambassador in Baghdad.

5 Feb Closed Meeting

JN050950Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 February--A closed meeting was held this morning between Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the RCC, and PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. During this meeting the two leaders discussed the latest developments of the situation in the Arab region and the current international situation. They also discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and the means to strengthen them in their mutual interest and in the interest of the issues of our Arab nation.

Information Policy Coordinated

JN051000Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0908 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 February--Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi met here today with his PDRY counterpart, Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd. During this meeting the two ministers reviewed the current situation in the Arab region following As-Sadat's visit to occupied Palestine. They also discussed relations between Iraq and the PDRY and the development of cooperation between them in the information field so as to firmly and effectively confront the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught on the Arab nation and its crucial issues.

Premier's Departure Statement

JN051205Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 February--PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the members of his delegation left Baghdad at noon today for Aden following a 1-day visit to Iraq. The Yemeni guest was seen off at Baghdad International Airport by Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the RCC; members of the Ba'th Party National Command and the RCC; and a number of senior government officials.

In a statement before his departure, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared that his visit achieved fruitful results in the sphere of developing and strengthening relations and struggle solidarity between the two fraternal countries. He said that the meetings and discussions he had with Saddam Husayn have set the firm foundations for developing these relations. Viewpoints were also identical on a number of issues affecting the destiny and future of the liberation struggle of our Arab nation, he added.

The PDRY prime minister declared that an agreement was reached on the importance of strengthening the front of the Arab progressive forces in order to achieve its objectives and revolutionary principles and to consolidate the front's strategic alliance with its revolutionary allies on the international level, including strengthening the ties of cooperation with the socialist bloc countries headed by the Soviet Union.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: The positive understanding between the leaders of the two countries has created more opportunities for expanding the scope of cooperation between the Arab peoples in the two fraternal countries.

The Yemeni prime minister expressed his confidence that Yemeni-Iraqi relations will witness speedy development. He said: Leaving the territory of this beloved country, I would like to point out that our Arab people appreciate the role played by the Iraqi political leadership in the economic and social development of our people in fraternal Iraq and in supporting its Arab brothers in the other Arab countries.

The PDRY prime minister concluded his statement by stressing the PDRY'S desire to continue consultations and contacts with the political leadership of the Ba'th Party in Iraq in order to strengthen the common struggle against the imperialist and Zionist plans and to achieve the Arab people's victory in national liberation and social progress.

Cooperation in Reconstruction

JN051220Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1118 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 February--Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the RCC and housing and reconstruction minister, has discussed with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, PDRY minister of installations, the development of Iraqi-PDRY relations in the fields of reconstruction and development, the exchange of expertise and the training of Yemeni cadres in Iraq. During his meeting here this morning with Al-'Attas, Ramadan affirmed Iraq's readiness to give "all facilities and expertise to its Arab brothers to help in implementing development programs in the Arab countries." Acting on this principle, he said, next year the ministry's training centers will receive the first group of PDRY cadres for training in various fields.

Al-'Attas is a member of the delegation accompanying PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who concluded his visit to Iraq today.

OPEC COUNTRIES DISCUSS DIFFERENTIALS FOR HEAVY-DENSITY OIL

JN040755Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 4 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 February--Dr 'Abd al-Amir 'Ali 'Imran, president of the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development and adviser to the followup committee on oil, and his delegation returned to Baghdad from Geneva last night. Dr 'Imran and his delegation participated in meetings of the ministerial committee which discussed price differentials of heavy-density oils of the Arab Gulf.

In a statement after his arrival, Dr 'Imran said that during the meetings the price differentials of heavy-density oils of the Arab Gulf were discussed and it was agreed to keep the relative prices currently prevailing for these oils, provided this is reviewed in the next ordinary ministerial meeting of OPEC next June. Delegations from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, Venezuela and Iraq participated in the meetings.

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER KLEIBER BEGINS VISIT

LD042102Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpts] Baghdad (ADN correspondent)--A GDR Government delegation led by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, arrived in Baghdad on Saturday for an official visit to the Republic of Iraq which will last several days. Guenther Kleiber told journalists that the relations and the firm friendship between the two states had developed and deepened constantly during the past few years. An eloquent example of this was the regular contacts between leading representatives of the two sides.

Guenther Kleiber affirmed "that the GDR will continue to support in solidarity the just fight of the Republic of Iraq and all Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and for peace and a happy future."

AR-RA'Y: CAMP DAVID TALKS 'DISAPPOINTING'

JN050745Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Feb 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Editorial: "A Lesson From America"]

[Text] The reports from Camp David at the end of the first day of President as-Sadat's visit were disappointing to those who attached great hopes to the possibility that the United States would apply strong pressure on Israel to make it change its stubborn attitude.

As expected, the U.S. administration preferred to advise President as-Sadat "not to turn his initiative into useless diplomatic arguments because of U.S. shortcomings."

Exactly like Israel, the United States still believes that "any peaceful settlement calls for compromise solutions from both sides, and for Egypt and Israel to submit different proposals for discussion and to bargain on them."

All Washington can do is advise President as-Sadat "to resume the political negotiations with Israel and not to take any sudden diplomatic steps which could complicate the search for a settlement in the Middle East."

There is no doubt that President as-Sadat was very disappointed by this unexpected logic, as clearly indicated by the delegation accompanying him. The other disappointment to the Egyptian president was the intentional restriction of his movements in the United States and his speeches to the U.S. public.

Regardless of previous statements, the position of the Carter administration has its reasons and justifications at home and abroad. It seems that a new authorization has been given to the countries of our area to freeze the 30-year old dispute for several more years.

The question is more complicated than some people imagine. It requires a deep breath and complete silence. Shocks and theatrical stands will only further complicate matters. We must understand the meaning of the American words to the Egyptian president at Camp David, where the temperature has dropped to 7 degrees below zero.

We may not need a sense of history to remind our brothers that the only solution to our problem lies in the nature of our national existence. We either rebuild our intrinsic power, pool our resources and strengthen our ability to confront the existing Zionist aggression, or we give Israel a free hand to enforce the status quo or whatever may happen in the future in the absence of Arab ability for confrontation and steadfastness.

AD-DUSTUR: U.S. SHOULD SUSPEND ARMS TO ISRAEL

JN050846Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Feb 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Editorial: "U.S. Arms Against the United States"]

[Text] Perhaps it was too late when the United States discovered that the arms and ammunition it has given Israel are now "in one trench" with "Soviet Arms" being used by the Ethiopians to suppress the Eritrean liberation movement.

The introduction of U.S. arms in Marxist Ethiopia by Israel is very significant. It means that these arms can be used against "U.S. interests" themselves in the African Continent, just as they are being used against one of the most prominent liberation movements there. It also means that Israel is getting more arms than it needs from the United States, because it is sending the surplus to the ruling regime in Ethiopia to further inflame the situation in Africa.

It also seems clear now that Israel did not care much about "U.S. interests" and "U.S. prestige" when it sent large quantities of its U.S.-supplied arms to Ethiopia. This shows that Israel is not governed by any "morals" or "principles" in its dealings with the United States, because it did not bother Israel to place U.S. arms in the hands of those who could do great harm to U.S. interests in Africa.

The strange thing is that this "immoral" and "unprincipled" behavior by Israel is met on the U.S. side by "continuous commitment" to supply Israel with the most up-to-date, sophisticated weapons, which makes the U.S. commitment to Israel--in light of this disgraceful Israeli behavior--"commitment against the U.S. interests" themselves.

This "abnormal" situation which the United States has just discovered in Africa is, in fact, the same as the situation in the Arab region, which the United States might discover after some time.

The U.S. arms in Israel's hands are the secret of Israel's intransigence and the real reason which has encouraged it and is still encouraging it to oppose the efforts being exerted to establish just and honorable peace in our area.

Unless Washington realizes this fact in good time and tries to trim the claws of the Israeli wolf, it will find that the arms it has given Israel are the ones which will blow up the entire area and harm U.S. interests and U.S. prestige in it.

It is time the United States shut the arsenal it has left wide open to Israel. This is the only way to force the Israeli rulers to take U.S. peace efforts "seriously" and make them behave "realistically and rationally" toward the peace initiative in the area, before it escapes our hands and leaves behind very serious consequences.

COMMENTARY: DEPENDENCE ON U.S. SHOWS ARAB WEAKNESS

JN052130Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab moves for peace have been built on the theory that the United States has the means to achieve peace in the Middle East. In the aftermath of the failure of international endeavors to convince Israel to change its position in the interests of peace, President as-Sadat last November acted on the basis of the Arab theory that Washington has 99 percent of the cards in the Middle East solution.

The Arab conviction of this theory reflects the weakness of the Arab position and the inability of the Arabs to reach a solution to the dispute through any other means. The Arabs have relied on international efforts instead of their own strength to bring pressure to bear on Israel. Undoubtedly, urging international efforts is not confined to the Arabs. Israel perhaps is luckier with the United States which, as the Arabs have convinced themselves, possesses all the cards.

Judging by the point the direct negotiations reached, mainly as a result of Egyptian endeavors, Egypt and the Arabs have realized that, contrary to their expectations, the United States has not exerted any effective efforts to change the Israeli attitude. It seems that the United States has covertly returned to blaming Egypt, through the U.S. demand that Egypt should return to cool diplomacy. The United States obliquely told Egypt that to stop the negotiations in such a dramatic way or to resort to such methods was detrimental to peace. Therefore, it is evident that the United States is unable to unwilling to bring pressure on Israel in the manner which the Arabs demanded or imagined that it would.

Therefore, the basis for the Arab theory of peace is incorrect and the Arab evaluation of the international moves--and in particular the U.S. moves--to push Israel toward real peace is exaggerated.

And because of the inherent weakness and disintegration of the Arab world the regaining of the Arab territories and Arab rights by force is not possible. Regaining of the territories and rights peacefully is also not possible since the international moves are also based on the inherent weakness of the Arabs. Israel has based its strategy on this reality and the world powers have also evaluated their view about the peace on this basis. Therefore, the Arabs, who do not want to accept this fact, are always the ones who are in a blind alley. Therefore, the only alternative to this situation is to make Arab strength a reality and build Arab ability to direct the international efforts toward serving just and lasting peace in the region.

It is more clear now than ever--as a result of Egyptian and Arab efforts and on the basis of Israeli policy--that only the strong can have peace and security and also the real opportunity to determine their own destiny. This is because political positions in the main result from the inherent strength of the warring sides. The international efforts on which we relied were not an alternative to our inherent Arab strength. Therefore, we face the strength of the enemy with our weakness and face his demands for our capitulation and his raits accomplis with our demands for just peace.

It seems that the international and Israeli attitude and the results of the peace talks are only a reflection of the current Arab state of affairs. Unless this weak and disintegrated state of affairs alters, we do not think that the facts of the situation will alter. God helps those who help themselves. God is able to do that.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN REVIEWS VISIT TO U.S., UK

JN041706Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Feb 78 JN

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, accompanied by Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, this morning visited the Prime Ministry and met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran. They held a comprehensive discussion of the outcome of his royal highness' visit to the United States last month, during which he held economic and technical talks with several U.S. Government officials as well as officials in public and private institutions. They also reviewed the outcome of his royal highness' visit to the United Kingdom and the talks he held there with officials in the British Government and the European Economic Community.

The prime minister then briefed His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan on the details of the state's general budget for 1978 and its expenditures, especially those related to development and economic projects.

AD-DUSTUR: EGYPT TO PERMIT PALESTINIANS TO RETURN

JN050702Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Feb 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Text] Cairo, AD-DUSTUR report--Informed diplomatic sources have stated that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry might permit Fatah Representative in Cairo Ribhi 'Awad and PLO Representative and Palestinian permanent delegate to the Arab League Jamal as-Surani to return to Cairo to resume their activities.

These sources said that Egypt has informed the PLO of its approval of the return of the two Palestinian representatives and that a decision to this effect will be issued during the next few days.

Egypt also said it will not place any restrictions on the PLO representatives' activities in Egypt as long as these activities are in accordance with diplomatic norms and principles and with Egyptian law.

These sources further said that Egypt stated that the PLO knows that all its offices and those of Fatah in Cairo carry out their activities in complete freedom from any Egyptian interference and that there are now three Palestinian officials performing their duties in total freedom. These officials are Majdi Abu Ramadan and Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, members of the PLO Executive Committee; and Sa'id Kamal, deputy chief of the PLO Political Department, who is now acting director of the PLO office in Cairo.

Egyptian authorities issued a decision in November after As-Sadat's initiative expelling Jamal as-Surani and Ribhi 'Awad for allegedly exceeding the bounds of their official duty.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET TOURIST DELEGATION

JN061240Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office the Soviet tourism delegation headed by Sergeyevich Nikitin, chief of the Administration for Foreign Tourism in the USSR Council of Ministers. Badran stressed Jordan's firm stand toward the Middle East question. This stand calls for complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war, including Arab Jerusalem, for giving the Palestinian people their legitimate rights on the soil of their homeland and for establishing a just peace that honors the sovereignty and security of all the countries of the area.

Badran said that Jordan will not be a substitute for the Palestinians in any talks concerning the Palestine question. He said that the Palestinian people must play their full role through their representatives in any talks aimed at solving all aspects of the Palestinian question.

Badran expressed his satisfaction with the existing relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union in various fields. He also expressed his appreciation of the Soviet stand toward the Middle East issue, particularly its role as a cochairman of the Geneva Peace Conference.

Badran praised the Soviet-U.S. statement on the establishment of a just and overall peace in the Middle East. He asked for further coordination between the two superpowers in order to adopt a more effective method so that joint efforts lead to a peace in the area based on the UN charter and resolutions. Thus Israel will be forced to respect international law and will.

Badran said that Jordan is convinced that if Israel persists in its intransigence and ploys and ignorance of the simple rules of civilized dealing, the area and the world will be subjected to grave dangers.

Nikitin began his statement by stressing Soviet policy, which is concerned with insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and with the need for complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. Nikitin expressed his country's support for Jordan's firm stand toward the Middle East issue. He lauded the good relations linking Jordan with the Soviet Union in various fields. He expressed the hope that these relations will develop further in the interest of the two countries.

The meeting was attended by the minister of tourism and antiquities and the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

PLO OFFICIAL MEETS SALIM AL-HUSS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN051614Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met last evening with Salim al-Huss, Lebanese prime minister. In a statement following the meeting, Abu al-Lutf said:

We discussed and reviewed various issues, particularly the latest Middle East developments and Palestinian-Lebanese relations. Understanding over these issues are clear. All parties are ready to solve all pending questions in a positive and brotherly spirit. Abu al-Lutf further said: We agreed to hold similar meetings to achieve the best possible results. Undoubtedly, the stage through which the Arab nation is passing and developments in the region require all to treat joint issues with a brotherly spirit and both sides to make concessions in the service of the Lebanese and Palestinian causes and the Arab cause in general. Abu al-Lutf added: We have stressed to the prime minister that the PLO is eager to adopt all necessary measures for guaranteeing the implementation of all the accords concluded between the PLO and the Lebanese authorities and to carry out anything possible for that purpose.

In reply to a question on the position of the Palestinian revolution toward the issue of settlement, Abu al-Lutf said: We stressed to the prime minister that the PLO and the Palestinian people reject categorically the idea of settlement. They oppose such a concept since it harms the Palestinian cause. The Palestinian people previously opposed this concept at the time of the Johnston project in the 1950's. The Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO will continue to fight this concept as it only serves the Zionist enemy. The Palestinian people will not accept any homeland but Palestine.

5 FEB CLASHES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REPORTED

NC060633Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 6 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon say that renewed fighting took place along the established axes of the border area yesterday afternoon and that five people from the ranks of the aggressors were killed during the clashes, in which tanks and heavy machineguns were used.

INA REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN060947Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 6 February--Zionist war boats have continued to violate Lebanese territorial waters between Tyre and An-Naqurah in southern Lebanon. The INA correspondent in the south has said that enemy boats tried to approach the Lebanese coast at 0100 today, but they were driven away by the joint nationalist forces. The correspondent added that the clashes, which were provoked by rightist forces in Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun, continued throughout last night. However, tension eased this morning and the clashes were confined to light machinegun fire. The clashes extended to the central sector of the border strip near Bin Jubayl.

The correspondent added that the clashes resulted in the wounding of four elements of the joint nationalist forces and five other civilians. Fire also broke out in the woods near the Al-Khiyam-Marj 'Uyun axis.

AL-ASAD RETURNS FROM STEADFASTNESS SUMMIT IN ALGIERS

JN051735Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus at 1630 today after participating in the summit conference of steadfastness and confrontation in Algiers. Returning with the president was the official delegation, which included Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Ba'th Party Regional Command member Mit'ib Shannan, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, and the president's political adviser Dr Adib ad-Dawudi.

In a statement to reporters at Algiers' Dar el Baida Airport, the president said: I can say that the conference achieved many of the objectives we were seeking. We exchanged views on the situation and developments and on how to face them, particularly those developments which have been and still are taking place to the detriment of the Arab interests. We agreed upon a number of useful measures. Some of them were mentioned in the political statement which was read yesterday by Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, foreign minister of fraternal Algeria, and some of them were not mentioned. We will continue our contacts and discussions and our measures. We will also continue resisting any line of capitulation attempting to control the region in which we live. We will continue adamantly and determinedly in order to regain our usurped rights.

The president said: It is a source of happiness for me that this conference was held in the heroic land of Algeria. President Houari Boumediene had the greatest role in making this conference a success and in achieving what has been achieved. This is not a novel thing for the president or for the fraternal Algerian people. On this occasion I send heartfelt greetings, in my name, in the name of the delegation and above all in the name of the Syrian Arab people, to the heroic people of Algeria.

President Hafiz al-Asad sent the following cable of greetings to President Boumediene as he left Algeris airport:

His Excellency Brother President Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria: As we leave the dear land of Algeria, it gives me great pleasure to express to you, in my own name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab delegation, our appreciation for your efforts and our thanks for your hospitality during our stay in Algeria to attend the summit conference of steadfastness and confrontation which was held under your presidency and for which you and your brothers contributed greatly, making possible resolutions which will strengthen the front of steadfastness and confrontation.

I wish you happiness and continued progress for the fraternal Algerian people. I look forward to our continued efforts to achieve the aims of our Arab nation and to overcome the obstacles which stand in the way of its victory over its enemies.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ISRAEL, EGYPT, IRAQ

JN041840Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 February--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam (?said) in an interview with the newspaper [passage indistinct].

Question: No territory occupied by Israel has been offered to Syria. [Word indistinct] difficult for Syria alone to fight Israel?

Answer: The question for Syria is not occupied Syrian territory, but the whole situation in the Middle East. There is a conflict involving the Israeli side and the Arab side. This conflict is caused by Israel's displacement of the Palestinian people and occupation of Arab land. We are seeking a comprehensive, permanent and just peace. Any partial tackling of one aspect of this conflict will not lead to peace; to the contrary, it will exacerbate things. Syria is not alone in this conflict because, as I have said, it is not a Syrian-Israeli conflict but an Israeli-Arab conflict. As a result, the Arab nation and all world forces opposed to aggression, occupation and oppression side with Syria.

Question: Should Israel change its stand and decide to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, would Syria be prepared to sign a peace agreement?

Answer: As I have said, the problem is not occupied Arab territory alone. The conflict in this part of the world has two basic factors: first, the Palestinian question and the national rights of the Palestinian people; second, Israeli occupation of Arab land. Undoubtedly, if the Israelis agree to implement the UN resolution concerning the Palestine question and give the Palestinian people their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their own independent state, and if the Israelis agree to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territory, Syria will view this as an approach to a just and permanent peace and consequently will be ready to participate in the peace process.

In fact, Syria has adopted a consistent stand toward a just and permanent peace. Peace is the aim of all Arabs. This stand has not changed. The Arabs have exerted great efforts to reach a just and permanent peace based on implementation of the UN Charter resolutions. Israel, however, has always set up obstacles, refused to abide by the UN resolutions, held on to the occupied land and refused to recognize the Palestinian people's national rights.

Question: Suppose Israel accepts the presence of an independent Palestinian state, will Syria then recognize the Zionist state?

Answer: Recognition is not a condition of or a requirement for peace; it is a matter that concerns the national sovereignty of each state. For example, the United States does not recognize the PRC or Vietnam. Is there anyone who can force the United States to recognize them although there is no war between them? The question of recognition is not a requirement of or condition for peace.

Question: Doesn't acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338 mean actual recognition of the State of Israel?

Answer: The question of recognition is not being considered because it has nothing to do with peace but with sovereignty. As I have said, we adhere to a just and permanent peace. Such recognition is not a requirement for peace. In addition, bringing up this issue of recognition will cover up the real problem, namely, the Palestinian question. If recognition is to be discussed, it must deal with the Palestinian people and their question.

In addition to this, Resolution 242 does not ask any side to recognize the other. Resolution 242 deals with the problem of the 1967 Israeli aggression. This resolution must not be separated from all the other UN resolutions which tackled the basic causes of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine question and the occupied Arab territory. Anyway, the Israelis disregard the UN resolution. All of us are following their stand on statements. They declare that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are a part of Israel. They declare that they will not recognize the Palestinian people and that there is nothing called the Palestine question. In addition to this, the Israelis are still building settlements on Arab land. Could this convince any unbiased side that the Israelis want peace?

Question: What will the real results of the formation of the rejection front be?

Answer: We have established the front of steadfastness in order to pool Arab resources and capabilities and face the terrible conspiracy which is being carried out by the Egyptian president and Israel, which is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and the national rights of the Arab people. Therefore, this front presents an Arab attitude and has been able to vocalize Arab public opinion. It is a front of steadfastness against attempts to strike at the Arabs and liquidate their rights. Undoubtedly, this front has achieved progress toward this end, and it still has a great task to perform in order to face the current developments in the region, which are basically aimed at striking at the just rights of the Arab nation.

Question: Do you foresee any understanding between Damascus and Baghdad in the near future?

Answer: We are endeavoring to unify the Arab stand in order to confront the immense dangers which threaten the Arabs. It is, therefore, natural for us to exert such efforts as the current contacts in this direction. Undoubtedly, Arab public opinion is expecting these contacts to be successful.

Question: I forgot to raise this point as part of the first question: You have said that the dispute is not only between Syria and Israel, but that Syria is the only state bordering Israel which is now expected to fight, as Jordan and Egypt will not fight and the other Arab states are far from Israel. Therefore, Syria remains alone in open dispute with Israel. Could you clarify this?

Answer: In 1948 the Israelis expelled the Arabs, and the Arab states fought at the side of the Palestinians. We must not forget that at that time most of the Arab world was under French and British occupation. In 1967 other Arab forces rushed to help in the war, and in 1973 Moroccans, Algerians, Saudis, Kuwaitis, Iraqis and Sudanese fought at the side of the Egyptian and Syrian armies, no matter how big or small their contribution.

We also know that the Arab economy plays a great role in this dispute. By this economy, I mean the various economic resources. The real Arab concern about the Palestinian cause makes the dispute an Arab-Israeli dispute. We, the Arabs, are one nation, but colonialism divided us into small states. Yet, political barriers cannot undo the national ties. We are all following the dispute, and we all know that there are Arab summit conferences which have passed resolutions and that the Arab states have supported and aided the confrontation states.

Why all this? Because the dispute is an Arab-Israeli dispute and not a dispute between Egypt and Israel or between Syria and Israel. Before 1967 no Egyptian or Syrian territory was occupied, but the dispute was there. The dispute did not begin in 1967 but before that, when the Israelis committed aggression against the Palestinian people and expelled them. Because the Palestinian people were part of the Arab nation, the Arabs entered the arena of struggle. I repeat, before 1967 there was no occupied Syrian or Egyptian territory and yet there was a dispute between us and Israel. It was for the sake of the Palestinian people, and this makes clear the Arab dimension of the dispute.

Why have we stood against As-Sadat's initiative? Because As-Sadat has dropped this Arab dimension of the struggle and has deviated from Arab unanimity. He has taken an approach which has resulted in the temporary isolation of Egypt and in taking Egypt out of the struggle. This is not in the interest of Egypt, but it is at its expense and at the expense of the Arab people and the Arab nation. Therefore, we have stood against As-Sadat, and all the Arabs have stood against his policies.

AL-ASAD MAKES STATEMENT ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

JN061302Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Feb 78 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has stated that he objects to political disintegration in Lebanon as well as to any plan to partition Lebanon. In a statement to Lebanese journalists who accompanied him on his way back from Algiers, published in the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR today, President al-Asad said that he does not object to administrative decentralization in Lebanon. He said that all those who adhere to Lebanon's unity and the future of the Arab area will not agree on partitioning Lebanon.

Al-Asad expressed confidence in the competence of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and in his ability to reconstruct the Lebanese state. He said that building a strong central state will lead to surmounting many obstacles, thoughts and plans resulting from the civil war.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON ALGIERS STEADFASTNESS CONFERENCE

JN050906Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 5 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 5 February--Speaking about U.S. policy in the Middle East, the newspaper TISHRIN says under the headline "The Arabs Are Stronger": Anything the United States has achieved in the area is but a temporary setback suffered by the Arab national liberation movement along its road to progressive evolution.

The newspaper adds: All the Zionist and imperialist temporary gains will inevitably be reversed in the long run in favor of the Arab nation and its liberation movement. Any realistic examination of the resources and latent potentials of the two fronts of the conflict will show that the reality Israel represents in the Middle East is doomed to fail and vanish, not only from the Middle East but throughout the world. By contrast, the values and trends the Arabs represent will in the long run triumph in the entire world, including the Middle East.

The meeting of the Arab forces of steadfastness at the Tripoli conference and later at the Algiers conference and the resolutions and measures adopted are the best proof that the Arabs have not surrendered in the face of the Israeli and imperialist temporary successes. The Arabs know their own strength and that of the international powers which support them and which constitute their natural ally in the battle of the peoples for peace, progress and freedom.

MOROCCO

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

As-Sadat, Hassan View Talks

NC0320402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 3 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Rabat, 3 February--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has said that the discussions with His Majesty King Hassan II in Rabat dealt with all aspects of the situation. The discussions were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

King Hassan said that his discussions with President Anwar as-Sadat were conducted in a fraternal atmosphere.

His majesty said: I cannot find words to express my appreciation and that of the Moroccan people to President as-Sadat and the people of Egypt. His majesty added: Morocco blesses every step taken by President as-Sadat in serving the Arab cause.

His majesty concluded by saying that President as-Sadat enjoys the love and appreciation of all Moroccans.

Boucetta Expresses Support

NC0407472 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Rabat, 4 February--Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta has lauded Egyptian-Moroccan relations and the role which President as-Sadat is performing for the sake of peace.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the Moroccan minister said that Morocco is fully aware that President as-Sadat could easily have ended the Egyptian problem but that he stood firmly against every attempt to conclude a separate agreement because he wants a comprehensive agreement. He added that this stand honors President as-Sadat and confirms that the Moroccan support for his initiative was not misplaced.

The Moroccan foreign minister said that President as-Sadat's initiative is in harmony with the 1974 Rabat summit resolutions, which seek to end the occupation of the territory which was occupied in 1967 and to solve the Palestinian question, which is the core of the problem. President as-Sadat has not forsaken this demand and principle.

M'hamed Boucetta affirmed that Morocco will always be ready to carry out the role demanded by any situation whether through the use of its army, diplomacy or all its resources if Israel continues in its obduracy and attempts to impose anything which the Arabs reject.

As-Sadat, Hassan Airport Statements

NC0320452 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 3 Feb 78 NC

[Excerpts] Rabat, 3 February--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and the Moroccan monarch, His Majesty King Hassan II, made statements to Egyptian television at Sale Airport in Morocco before President as-Sadat left for the United States.

King Hassan saluted the president and people of Egypt. His majesty added: "My esteem for the Egyptian people and brother As-Sadat can be found in this warm kiss." Thereupon His Majesty King Hassan embraced President as-Sadat and they kissed one another.

In reply President Anwar as-Sadat said: My brother and friend, Your Majesty King Hassan II, I have nothing to add. I do not have your eloquence or courage. I can only implore God Almighty to keep you for his people and for his Arab nation as bold and courageous as you are. [word indistinct] detail and every precision until the world realizes who are the Arabs.

As-Sadat Departure for U.S.

LD031402Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] His excellency the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, left Morocco a short while ago for Washington following his private visit to Morocco. His excellency the president was seen off at Sale Airport by His Majesty King Hassan II.

TUNISIA

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW CURFEW HOURS

LD041950Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Feb 78 LD

[Text] We have just received the following communique from the Interior Ministry:

Citizens should know that, in accordance with the provisions of Decrees 49, 50 and 51, dated 26 January 1978, pertaining to the state of emergency and curfew in Tunis and its suburbs, it has been decided to impose a curfew on the movements of individuals and cars in Tunis and its suburbs beginning 2100, instead of 2000, until 0400, effective Sunday, 5 February 1978. This will be in effect until further notice.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SAHARAN FIGHTING

LD052204Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The Sahran Domestic Arab Republic [SDAR] Defense Ministry issued a military communique in which it said that that as part of the attack carried out by the Saharan forces since the beginning of the year in the northern and southern fronts, the Saharan fighters on 31 January attacked Amgala, Tifariti and Echediria. The attack inflicted significant material and losses and casualties on the aggressors. Twenty-one aggressor troops were killed and others were injured. Saharan fighters also destroyed fuel storage tanks and ammunition and on 31 January and 1 February they attacked a center of the royalist Moroccan forces. Five Moroccan soldiers were killed and the Sahran fighters captured a quantity of weapons.

After their attack on the Mauritanian garrison in Tichla from 2 to 3 February the Saharan fighters captured large quantities of military equipment in addition to destroying and setting fire to the fuel dumps and ammunition stores. They also captured 15 Mauritanian military vehicles, 2 machineguns, 3 mortars, 46 light weapons, and 5 jeeps belonging to the invading forces personnel who were killed during the attack.

CABINET DISCUSSES MILITARY TALKS, SHILO SETTLEMENT

Military Talks To Continue

NC0512417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Text] It has been reported from the weekly cabinet session that progress has been achieved in the Military Committee talks in Cairo and that the discussions will continue.

The cabinet has approved Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's trip to Europe and the United States beginning tomorrow, on a mission of the United Jewish Appeal. In Washington the foreign minister will meet President Carter and his counterpart, Cyrus Vance. For the moment there are no plans for a meeting with President as-Sadat, who is currently in the United States.

Our political correspondent notes that the settlement in Shilo was not discussed in the cabinet meeting although the subject was mentioned. The secretary of the cabinet announced that the military government has issued a permit to the settlers who are dwelling in Shilo to work on archeological excavations.

Yadin Complaint on Shilo

TA060958Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 6 Feb 78 p 2 TA

[By HA'AREZ political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin in the cabinet meeting yesterday mentioned the affair of the Shilo settlers as an example of things which disrupt Israeli information activities at a time when the government is making considerable efforts to publicize and explain its views in the world.

The discussion on the matter in the cabinet referred to the remarks of the Shilo settlers on the television broadcast on Saturday night when they said that the framework of the archeological camp for their presence in Shilo is only a cover and that they in fact intend to settle in the place.

It was stressed in the cabinet that such remarks contradict the official explanations concerning the nature and status of the Shilo camp. Several ministers wanted the cabinet to once again state its decision that led to the establishment of the archeological camp in Shilo. It was stressed in yesterday's meeting that the nucleus members were given permission to remain in the place in the framework of an archeological camp only.

Cabinet Secretary's Statement

TA060609Y Jerusalem POST in English 6 Feb 78 p 1 TA

[By POST diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] As long as the "archaeologists" in Shilo don't do anything to contravene the digging licence they have received from the authorities, no action will be taken against them. This was the upshot of yesterday's cabinet meeting, at which the Gush Emunim group at Shilo was brought up during a political debate.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or explained later that what was meant by contravening the licence was, "for instance, opening a bank" at the site, "since obviously you do not need a bank at hand during an archaeological dig."

If, however, the Shilo "archaeologists" opened a branch of Kupat Holim at the site, this would not be a contravention of their permit, Na'or said, because they would naturally need medical attention.

He did not say whether setting up a kindergarten would be an infringement of the permit. Reporters noted that there are several small children among the 20-odd "archaeologists" at the site.

Referring to the "archaeologists'" own public statements that they are not in fact archaeologists but settlers, the cabinet secretary said that, "in a free country, people can say whatever they like; what matters is what they do."

Plainly, though, these statements, which exacerbated an awkward political situation, caused a good deal of displeasure among several cabinet members. Na'or conceded that cabinet had been acutely aware of the hostile media reaction in the U.S. and elsewhere to the Shilo venture.

He carefully distinguished Shilo from three other West Bank sites now being set up by Gush Emunim groups. Those, he said, had been approved by the Ministerial Settlement Committee a month ago, and the decision was published at the time. (All three are technically within the boundaries of army installations--thus according with Israel's pledge to the U.S. not to set up new civilian settlements during the peace negotiations.)

Premier Begin told the executive of his Herut Party yesterday that the government, over the past 6 months, had approved the establishment of 13 settlement points in the administered areas; but only one of them, Qaddum, is to be full-fledged settlement.

The Shilo group received their digging permits over the weekend from the military government of the West Bank and from the Education Ministry.

A spokesman for the WZO [World Zionist Organization] settlement department was cited on television last night as saying that his department would not be dealing with Shilo, as it is not a recognized settlement. And Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon told newsmen, too, that there was no settlement issue involved here.

Nevertheless, the Shilo dwellers themselves continued to maintain that they hoped and intended to develop the site into a full-scale settlement.

"We will dig, too," one young man told a television newsman yesterday.

POST on Dayan Pessimism

TA060617Y Jerusalem POST in English 6 Feb 78 p 1 TA

[By POST diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] A marked difference in assessment has becoe apparent among Israel's three top policy-makers, with Premier Menahem Begin still striking an upbeat note regarding the chances of a peace settlement, while Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is noticeably more reserved.

"Dayan thinks only 3 steps ahead--but Begin thinks 10," one Begin stalwart sought to explain yesterday.

Weizman gave a relatively optimistic report of the recent Cairo military talks to the cabinet yesterday, noting that the two sides had agreed to meet again once As-Sadat returns from the U.S. and Europe. "Some progress" was achieved, Weizman said--not so much as a result of substantive give and take, but rather because the two sides re-established their dialogue. This, in itself, was healthy and helpful, he added.

Political sources say Dayan has been the most cautious of the top ministers ever since As-Sadat announced his intention to visit Jerusalem. He has always pointed up the deep substantive differences which the drama of the visit and its aftermath tended to blur.

Dayan has been more openly pessimistic in the last 3 weeks, after As-Sadat suddenly recalled his foreign minister from the political talks in Jerusalem.

Dayan's consistent view since then has been that, without meaningful shifts of position by one side or the other (or both), the political dialogue cannot be resumed with any hope of avoiding deadlock again. He stresses that the West Bank-Palestinian issue is the core of the problem, rather than the Sinai settlements or other bilateral issues.

Since As-Sadat will not make a separate peace, he must have an Israeli declaration of principles on the West Bank that would enable Jordan to join in the talks at an early stage, Dayan feels. Efforts to achieve such a declaration have foundered so far on the question of self-determination for the Palestinians.

DAYAN DEPARTS FOR TALKS IN EUROPE, U.S.

TA060621Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said prior to his departure for a visit to Europe and the United States that there is nothing wrong in young Jews wanting to settle in Shilo and wanting to set up their homes there. However, it is the government which will decide when and where a settlement is to be established. He said that in Shilo an archeological expedition, not a settlement, had been decided upon.

In reply to correspondents' questions at Ben-Gurion Airport, the foreign minister said that he has a positive view of the U.S. role in the Middle East. He is pleased that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton will be returning to the region and he hopes that this will be soon.

Mr Dayan answered another question by saying that it was natural that the proximity between President as-Sadat's visit to the United States and his own visit will oblige him to explain our position on current issues.

Meets Delegation From Yamit

TA061112Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Feb 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Menahem Shemu'el and Yehoshu'a Kahana]

[Excerpts] A delegation of Yamit residents that arrived in Zahala at midnight yesterday in order to demonstrate in front of the house of Foreign Minister Dayan (so that it will be a little more difficult for him to give up Yamit in his political statements in the United States) met with the minister early in the morning. At the end of the meeting the delegation members wished him "bon voyage."

Mr Dayan told the delegation that he is subject to the government's decisions and that his position in the United States will be that the settlements in the Rafah approaches should remain under the protection of an Israeli defense force.

The settlers expressed their indignation about what they defined as the betrayal of the Yamit idea. The minister did not accept their claims and was especially indignant about their question: "Why did you thrown us outside the boundaries of the state?" The argument lasted about 10 minutes, and the delegation members brought to the minister's attention that many settlers, especially new immigrants who settled in Yamit following Dayan's initiative [to set up the settlements there], now feel that they are being betrayed and are threatening to leave the country. These remarks hurt the minister, who replied that he cannot stop emigration. "Nobody betrayed the settlers, but those who want to leave--let them leave."

Despite this the argument ended in more or less good spirits and the settlers shook hands with the foreign minister, wishing him "bon voyage."

Comment on W. Bank Settlements

TA0612141Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has met in Zurich with Israel's ambassadors in Europe to brief them on the latest Middle East developments. Dayan is on his way to a fund-raising mission in the United States, and leaving Ben-Gurion airport this morning the foreign minister said he planned to be back on February 17th, when he hoped for further negotiations on the Middle East peace process.

While in the United States, Dayan said he hoped to meet with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Generally, he would be explaining Israeli policy, including the question of West Bank settlement. [begin recording]

[Dayan] I personally, on behalf of our government, did promise President Carter that in the near future, in the coming months, as long as the intensive negotiations for treaties are taking place, the so-called settlements would take place only within military camps and we would stick to our promise and we did that. I don't think that we have breached in any way our promise.. What we did was just like that. We never concealed it that now and again some of the new gar'inim [Hebrew for "nuclei"]--however you call it in English--and the Gush Emunim--which by now, I suppose, is known all over the world--when they wanted to settle down, or others, that they were asked and agreed to do it within existing military camps, and this would be our policy for the next few months.

[Unidentified questioner] Are there plans for more of these settlements on military areas in the next few months?

[Dayan] Yes, there are. I think that we have agreed about three--that was some time ago--about three more such settlements within existing military camps, about one per month or something like that of which, I think, one or maybe two already took place, I don't know. But something like that. There is such a government decision and I believe that we have informed the Americans (?in the States) about that.

[Question] You are talking about Tapu'ah...

[Dayan, interrupting] Yes, yes exactly, and I am not talking about Shilo, which is not a settlement and what has been decided about that is only about an archeological excavation there. [end recording]

BEGIN SPEAKS TO HERUT CENTER, COMMENTS ON SETTLEMENTS

TA052113Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 5 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin disclosed today that the cabinet decided during the course of the last 6 months on the establishment of 13 settlements in Judaea and Samaria. One of them, in Qaddum, was recognized as a settlement to all intents and purposes.

The prime minister was speaking at a meeting of the Herut movement center in Tel Aviv.

Mr Begin stressed that if there is anyone desiring a conflict or a rift with the United States, such a person does not understand anything about statesmanship.

Replying to a question on the problem of housing for needy families, the prime minister said that this year the rehabilitation of the first families will begin. They will be given housing according to the prime minister's plan to abolish all slum housing. Under that plan, $600 million will be raised to build 10,000 housing units a year.

DAVAR Report

TA061009Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Feb 78 p 1 TA

[By A. Kinarti]

[Excerpt] "Israel will not accept President as-Sadat's conditions to return all the territories, because Israel will not restrict itself in order to become an easy prey for liquidation." This was said by Prime Minister Begin at a meeting of the executive of the Herut movement yesterday.

The prime minister added that "President as-Sadat believed that he would come to Israel and receive the territories immediately." He disclosed that he had told Egypt's president that if he wants only territories "then there will be only five RAKAH Knesset members that will sign a peace agreement with him".

Begin yesterday explained that the public support given the government's plan was because "Judaea and Samaria were not being handed over."

As for the question of settlements, the prime minister said that "the government will not get into a rift with the United States on the issue of settlements."

Nevertheless, Mr Begin said that Agriculture Minister Sharon told him that "it is already possible to see lights in Samaria at night." [as published] Begin refuted the claim that "the government is not a government that initiates settlements," noting that his government has established, within half a year, 13 new settlements with an investment of 87 million Israeli pounds.

ARENS ON SALE OF F-5'S TO EGYPT, U.S. ROLE

NC051407Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] A U.S. administration's decision to supply F-5 aircraft to Egypt has no connection with U.S. pressure on Israel in the negotiations between it and Egypt, in the opinion of the chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Relations Committee, Knesset member Moshe Arens. He says that if that is the decision, there is nothing in it to advance the process of peace in the Middle East.

Our correspondent Beni Rom heard from Knesset member Arens about the implications of the supply of these planes, if it is approved, on the balance of power in the Middle East. [begin recording]

[Arens] This will not improve the balance of power to Israel's advantage. I think it should be clear that Egypt currently possesses a large air force which comprises about 500 planes and is one of the largest in the world. Then, certainly, this will increase the strength of the Egyptian Air Force and will commit us to more intensified activity to increase the strength of our air force. This cannot help in the peace process in the area, I would say; on the contrary, it can only bring in destabilizing factors.

[Question] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will leave for the United States at the beginning of March. Will the Defense and Foreign Relations Committee ask to hear clarifications from him about what he will do in order to try to convince the U.S. administration to cancel the deal or to demand, at the same time, the supply of arms to Israel, to the Israeli Defense Forces?

[Answer] The minister of defense will, in fact, meet the Defense and Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow, and there is no doubt that he will meet the committee several times before departing for the United States. He will clarify for the Defense and Foreign Relations Committee the whole range of problems he expects to discuss in Washington and the requests he intends to make in the United States.

[Question] If, as you say, this matter does not promote the peace process in the Middle East, why, in your opinion, did the U.S. administration hasten to approve the supply of the planes to Egypt?

[Answer] Well, I think that it is clear that the United States is trying to improve and intensify its influence in the Arab world. Therefore, when a request is made to it by an Arab country, in this case Egypt--we also have the problem of Saudi Arabia, which is perhaps no less serious--when a request by one of these countries is made to the United States for arms supplies, there is a tendency, even though it is not a positive factor in the peace process, to respond positively and partially. This is done in order to increase U.S. influence in these countries so as not to cause anger toward the United States and to prevent statements that if no supplies are provided by the United States then they will have to apply to the USSR. We understand these problems full well. But in spite of the fact that we understand it, we cannot approve of the decision apparently taken by the administration. I imagine that this is not a final decision--I think it requires the approval of the U.S. Congress--and I imagine that there will be no small number of senators and members of Congress who will express reservations about the administration's decision. [end recording]

ARCHEOLOGICAL OFFICER APPROVES EXCAVATIONS AT SHILO

NC050835Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Text] During the weekend the officer in charge of the archeological department in the Judea and Samaria command approved the archeological excavations at the Shilo tell.

At week's end the Ministry of Education also issued a permit for conducting excavations in accordance with the legal requirements. The Defense Ministry thus hopes to end the misunderstandings and the conflicting reports which have prevailed on this subject.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that it is hoped at the Defense Ministry that the personnel of the Shilo nucleus and the Gush Emunim will stop their announcements concerning the establishment of a settlement at the site. They emphasize that the permit which was granted only concerns aiding excavations at the site.

SHARON, ZIPPORI COMMENT ON SHILO CONTROVERSY

TA051627Y Jerusalem POST in English 5 Feb 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Zippori over the weekend warned the Gush Emunim group at Shilo that they must limit themselves to archaeological digs "and nothing more."

In an interview on Israel TV, Zippori said "certain individuals" had misused the government decision to permit a dig "in a manner that has caused rather a lot of damage." "If they violate the law," he continued, "we will know how to deal with the matter."

Asked about the Shilo group's claims that the Agriculture Ministry had promised to aid them to settle permanently on the site, Zippori said that only the Defense Ministry was responsible in the area.

Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said on the same programme that the Ministerial Settlements Committee had made no decision to set up a settlement at Shilo, nor had the government authorized such a settlement. Permission for the archaeological dig had been given by the military government, he said.

Meanwhile a senior source in the Defense Ministry yesterday derided an Israel TV report on Friday which had said the defense establishment is "seriously considering" removing the Gush Emunim settlers from Shilo.

One official said privately that he would favour their removal, but the ministry had not initiated their move into Shilo and he did not expect it to initiate a counter move.

A "dovish" cabinet minister indicated last night that such a proposal was not on the cabinet's agenda today, adding that he did not intend to make such a recommendation either.

Zippori Statement Protested

NC051009Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Text] The movement of "loyalty to the Herut principles," which was established over the weekend, has protested to the prime minister about the statement made by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Zippori that the settlement in Shilo is only for archaeological purposes.

In a message to Mr Begin, the movement's followers say that this is a grave statement in form and content, that it constitutes repeated evidence that the deputy minister is not suitable to hold this responsible post, and that conclusions should be drawn from this.

Morning Papers Comment

TA060718Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Feb 78 TA

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] DAVAR writes that the government does not want to recognize the settlement in Shilo. Regrettably, however, the government does not have the guts to remove the new archeologists from the area. If the government secretary's remarks yesterday are interpreted correctly, the attempt to eternalize the dishonorable charade of Shilo will continue. Experience shows that in the long run this kind of approach weakens and undermines the government from within.

HAZOFE writes that it is not our business whether the settlers are busy digging, doing other work or learning the history of Shilo. There is a lot to learn about the history of this holy place, and Jews are entitled to live there and study what happened at Shilo, either as archeologists or settlers. The U.S. administration would do well to restrain its reaction concerning every group of Jews which settles in Judaea and Samaria.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that there is no doubt that settlements being established while the negotiations are underway increase the lack of confidence and undermine the talks. The government should be called upon to cease the camouflaged settlement at Shilo and not to allow Gush Emunim to disrupt the chances for peace.

In UJ KELET's opinion, the government should fine a way to extricate itself from the embarrassing predicament tied in with Shilo. This situation is unnecessary and could have been avoided.

RADIO QUOTES U.S. SOURCE ON RELUCTANCE TO IMPOSE CONDITIONS

NC050740Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Feb 78 NC

[Text] A senior U.S. source, apparently adviser Brzezinski, said last night that the United States will not attempt to impose conditions for a settlement in the Middle East on Israel. The source added that the United States does not support Egypt's demand that the right of self-determination be granted to the Palestinians. The senior source stressed, however, that Washington will have to spur Israel on to show more flexibility on certain points, just as on other points Egypt will have to behave with more flexibility.

These remarks were made last night in a briefing to reporters at the height of Carter's talks with As-Sadat in Camp David. The White House spokesman noted that in President Carter's opinion, up to now the talks have been satisfactory.

BEGIN TO MAKE UNOFFICIAL TRIP TO GENEVA

TA051707Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Feb 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister is going to Geneva this week for a meeting with heads of Jewish communities in Europe.

Our political correspondent reports that the prime minister will solicit contributions for the project to liquidate Israeli slums. No political meetings are scheduled for the prime minister on this trip.

BANGLADESH

MAURITIUS PRIME MINISTER ENDS DACCA VISIT 4 FEB

Talks With Zia

BK031312Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The formal talks between President Ziaur Rahman and the visiting prime minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, were held at Banga Bhavan in Dacca this morning. A spokesman of the B ngladesh side told newsman after the hour-long talks that the two leaders discussed regional and bilateral issues including the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Bilateral cooperation in the field of sugar production also figured prominently at the talks. A Bangladesh delegation of experts on sugar technology is expected to visit Mauritius in the near future to explore possibilities and cooperation in this sector.

During the talks, both sides decided to sign agreements on cooperation in trade and cultural exchanges. A cultural delegation from Bangladesh is to visit Mauritius soon.

The prime minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur, paid tributes to the sense of dedication and patriotism with which President Ziaur Rahman is directing the national development efforts. He said this is unprecedented in the history of [word indistinct].

Sir Seewoosagur invited President Ziaur Rahman to visit Mauritius and hoped that the visit would take place as soon as possible.

President Zia was assisted in the talks by his adviser for foreign affairs, Prof Shamsul Haq; the adviser for commerce, Prof Saifur Rahman; the foreign secretary; and the agriculture secretary. The Mauritius prime minister was assisted by his cabinet secretary, Mr D. (Oranchave) and the Mauritius high commissioner to Bangladesh, Mr Rajmohunsing Jomadar. Later Mr Ramgoolam visited the Bangladesh rice reserach institute and the machinetools factory at Jadevpur near Dacca

Departure From Dacca

BK041320Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam was given a hearty sendoff when he left Dacca shortly before noon today. the Mauritius prime minister and Lady Ramgoolam were seen off by President and Begun Ziaru Rahman. Also present at the airport were the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, members of the president's Council of Advisors, service chiefs, members of the diplomatic corps and high civil and military officials. A 19-gun salute heralded the departure of the distinguished guests.

Report on Communique

BK041328Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and Mauritius have reiterated their support for the UN resolution calling for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. This was stated in a joint communique issued simultaneously in Dacca and Port Louis at the end of a 4-day official visit to Bangladesh of the Mauritius prime minister, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam. The communique said the two countries also renewed their call for the participation of all littoral and hinterland states in the proposed conference for implementing the UN resolution in this regard. In this contenxt, the Bangladesh president welcomed the initiative taken by the Mauritius prime minister.

The joint communique said the Mauritius leader welcomed the initiative taken by President Zia for the promotion of peace cooperation and progress in the South Asian subcontinent. The two sides also called for the reduction of arms in the South Asian subcontinent as a part of general disarmament throughout the world.

On the international situation, President Zia and Mr Ramgoolam expressed concern over the continuing tension and conflict in some regions in the world. They called for a just settlement of the Middle East problems within the framework of the UN resolutions. They welcomed the process of decolonization of the racist and illegal regimes in certain countries of southern Africa. They called for an immediate end to these regimes and the establishment of majority rules in Zimbabwe and early achievement of independence of Namibia.

On the international economic situation, the two leaders called for special measures to improve the conditions of the least developed countries on a priority basis and for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality, justice and progress for all.

The two leaders reaffirmed their faith in the principles of nonalinement, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of force in the international relations.

On bilateral matters, the two sides noted with satisfaction the steady development of relations between them and expressed the hope that the existing friendly relations will be further strengthened as a result of Mr Ramgoolam's visit. The two leaders agreed that Bangladesh and Mauritius will sign a cultural exchange and technical cooperation agreement and a trade agreement as soon as possible.

YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DACCA

BK0517227 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Text] An eight-member high-powered economic delegation form Yugoslavia led by the minister for economic cooperation, Mr Stojan Andov, arrived in Dacca this afternoon on a week-long visit to Bangladesh. The delegation will participate in the third meeting of the Bangladesh-Yugoslav joint commission beginning in Dacca tomorow morning. The presidential adviser for planning, Dr N.M. Huda, received the delegation at the airport.

Talking to newsmen, Mr Andov, who is also cochairman of the commission, said he will discuss with Bangladesh leaders further measures of economic cooperation.

INDIA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SHAH OF IRAN

Talks With Desai

BK0313347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The shah of Iran has said that he and the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, are convinced that the bilateral relations between the two countries will grow. This friendship and corelationship will also serve the whole region. The shah was speaking at a civic reception given by the citizens of Delhi at the historic Red Fort today.

Earlier the possibility of extending bilateral cooperation to new fields were explored at the high-level talks between India and Iran in New Delhi today. The shah of Iran led his delegation while the Indian side was headed by the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai. The shah indicated the likelihood of Iranian investments for the setting up of a paper mill, construction of the Rajasthan Canal phase II, alumina projects and electrification of railways both in Iran and India.

Iranian Investiment Offer

BK040816Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Iran has offered massive investments in several key Indian projects. The projects include the completion of the Rajasthan Canal, the setting up of a modern paper mill in the eastern region and some alumina units.

At the high-level talks between the shah of Iran and the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, in New Delhi yesterday, the possibility of the two countries' cooperating in railway electrification plans and in exploiting solar, atomic and geothermal energy sources was also discussed. The railway electrification schemes are to be in both India and Iran. The Iranian head of state made the offer to give a boost to bilateral cooperation between India and his country. It was felt that this would in turn provide a basis for multilateral and regional ccoperation. Iran is already helping India in developing the Kudremukh iron ore project on the west coast.

Besides the shah and Mr Desai, the meeting was attended by several Indian ministers and the Iranian foreign minister, Mr Abas Ali Khalatbari.

Shah Addresses Press Conference

BK041616Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Economic cooperation between Iran and India will cover projects of importance and magnitude. Addressing a news conference in New Delhi today, the shah of Iran said he looks forward with great anticipation to the future economic relations with India. He said some general and specific projects relating to mines, minerals and agriculture have been discussed during his current visit. The India-Iranian joint commission may also come up with some new ideas. Iran will continue close contacts with India for harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Referring to his visit to Rajasthan this morning, the shah said he is very impressed by what he saw. We are ready to come in with you in the second phase of the Rajasthan Canal, the shah added.

Replying to questions on his proposal for an Asian common market, he said this is meant to benefit all the nations of the area without exception. Even African countries in the Indian Ocean region and Australia can be included.

Highlighting the need for an Asian highway to link this continent with Europe, the shah said he is still very keen about it. He pointed out that it can mark a turning point in the economy of southern Asia.

On west Asia, the shah expressed the hope that President as-Sadat's initiatives will achieve the desired results, because the alternative is dreadful. Iran will continue to do whatever is possible for a just and peaceful solution to the problem.

Asked about the future price of oil, the shah said this will depend on the cost of new sources of energy. He recalled his proposal for a common fund by the oil-producing and the developed countries for the benefit of developing nations which had been rejected by the West. Asked about the possibility of a differential oil price system for developing countries, the shah said it is a delicate question.

Speaking to newsmen at Jaipore Airport, the shah said it is very interesting to see that the completion of the first phase of the [Rajasthan Canal] project has transformed the desert into flourishing agricultural land. The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent reports that the shah made an aerial survey of the canal for about 2 hours this morning. The first phase of the 240-km long canal has been completed. The work on the second phase of the project costing 2.28 billion rupees has already begun. The government will be spending 280 million rupees by the end of next month. The major part of the remaining 2 billion rupees expenditure is expected to be met by Iran. When completed it will irrigate 600,000 hectares.

Departure from New Delhi

BK040800Y Delhi Domestic Service in Engl sh 0730 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Text] A ceremonial sendoff was given to the shah and shahbanou of Iran when they left New Delhi for Islamabad this morning at the end of their 4-day state visit. In his airport speech, the shah said he has firm conviction that relations between India and Iran will grow from strength to strength.

Speaking on the occasion the president, Mr Sanjeeva Reddy, said the shah's visit and his talks with Indian leaders have opened new lines of joint enterprises. The visit has also helped in cementing the ties of mutual friendship and cooperation.

The prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, his cabinet colleagues, the service chiefs and members of the diplomatic corps were among those present on the occasion. An inter-services guard of honor was presented to the shah. Twenty-one guns boomed as the royal couple (?boarded) the special plane.

Joint Communique Issued

BK061115Y Delhi ISI in English 0833 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Following is the text of the joint communique issued at the end of the 4-day visit by the shah of Iran to India:

At the invitation of President of India Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, the shahanshah of Iran, and Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, shahbanou of Iran, paid a state visit to India from February 2 to 5, 1978.

Their imperial majesties were accorded a very warm and cordial welcome by the government and the people of India during their stay. The mayor and the citizens of Delhi held a civic reception in their honour at the historic Red Fort. The warm and spontaneous reception given to them is a manifestation of the growing amity between the two countries, the keen desire of the two peoples to deepen further the wide-ranging cooperation between them in all fields and a testimony of the long and close historical and cultural ties that have bound them together over the centuries.

His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah Aryamehr held detailed discussions with Morarji Desai, prime minister of India, on important international issues and on matters of regional significance.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the progress of their bilateral relationship in the economic and cultural fields and decided to explore further avenues for expanding bilateral cooperation between them.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of complete understanding and cordiality, confirming the close similarity of views of the two countries on international issues, regional problems and the bilateral relations of India and Iran. They recognised that these relations are precious gifts of history and decided to establish two chairs, one at Teheran and the other at Delhi, to promote the research and study of that history. The details of the project would be worked out and settled separately through appropriate discussions.

His imperial majesty and the prime minister reviewed the international situation and noted with satisfaction that the global trends towards relaxation of tensions and settlement of disputes through negotiations were continuing. They however observed with regret that there continue to exist tension and potential sources of conflict in certain areas of the world, such as west Asia and Africa, which post a threat to international accord and peace.

They reaffirmed their deep conviction that a peaceful and secure world order can be built only by strict adherence by all countries to the principles of the UN Charter, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity and the inadmissibility of use of force for settlement of disputes between nations.

His imperial majesty and the prime minister stressed the urgent need for the speedy establishment of a new international economic order based on interdependence, equality and justice. They particularly stressed the need to reform the international trading system on these principles so as to bridge the gap between the industrialised and developing countries, which is unattended would threaten the prospects of peace in the whole world. With this object in view the two leaders called upon the developed industrial nations to cooperate fully in the economic development of the developing countries by respecting the right of these countries to fair and equitable prices for their export commodities and to have access to advanced technology for their development. They urged that the international community should also adopt urgent measures to enable the most seriously affected developing countries to overcome their present difficulties and to sustain the momentum of their development. They also stressed the full sovereign rights of all states with regard to their natural wealth and resources. They agreed that while retaining and safeguarding those rights, the developing nations should stimulate cooperation among themselves to minimize their dependence on the affluent countries and to maximize their own strength to deal with their own economic problems.

The two sides agreed on the necessity of achieving complete and universal disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. While reviewing the question of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, his imperial majesty reiterated his government's adherence to the nonproliferation treaty. The prime minister of India, while recognising this position, stressed that it was essential for the avoidance of proliferation that those who have developed nuclear technology for military purposes should set an example to others who were pursuing nuclear research and development for peaceful purposes through abandonment of underground tests, progressive reduction of nuclear armament with a view to its ultimate elimination, and a complete ban on utilization of research for nonpeaceful purposes. Both sides have agreed to cooperate with each other for the development of nuclear science for peaceful purposes.

The two sides reaffirmed the urgent necessity for a peaceful solution of the problem in the Middle East on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions No 242 and 338. They emphasized that a just settlement of the problem was possible only on the basis of the total withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories occupied by it and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides reviewed the grave situation in the southern part of Africa resulting from the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid being followed by the minority regimes in this region. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of southern Africa in their just struggle against the forces of racialism, colonialism and exploitation. They pledged their support to the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle. They hoped that the last vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination in every form would be neded without delay.

The two sides discussed developments in the Indian Ocean region. They reiterated their support for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, free from tension and great power rivalry. The two sides further agreed that peace and stability in the area should be secured through the cooperative efforts of the countries in the region.

The prime minister of India explained that further progress has been made in the normalisation of relations among the countries of the subcontinent. His imperial majesty welcomed these developments. The two leaders reiterated their conviction that the success of such efforts to solve bilateral problems through negotiations, which has resulted in the lessening of tension in the region, should lead to an era of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the countries in the subcontinent, thus contributing to the stability of the region and peace in the world. The prime minister of India appreciated the efforts of his imperial majesty to promote understanding between these countries.

The two sides took note of recent trends towards increased economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries as a collective strategy for development in order to secure the optimum utilisation of their industrial, scientific and technological capabilities and resources. They felt that such cooperation should be based on respect for the sovereignty and equality of the countries concerned as well as the principles of equity and common benefit. In this context his imperial majesty and the prime minister discussed the need for greater economic cooperation between the countries in the region. They believed that the imperatives of history and geography, the sharing of common traditions and culture and the aspirations of the people of the region point to the indispensibility of cooperation among the governments of the region in order to bring greater prosperity to their peoples. Such cooperation could in the initial stages take the form of identification of areas of common interest which would contribute to the well being of the people of the participating countries and benefit the economies of all the participants. It could include cooperation in the fields of cultural exchanges, trade policy, industrial and technological collaboration and mutual assistance in agricultural transport, tourism and communications. Such cooperation would strengthen the economic links between the participating countries of the region and would make an effective contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order. The two leaders decided to hold further consultation with each other to work out ways in which these ideas can be given concrete shape.

His imperial majesty and the prime minister reiterated their desire to give priority to forging closer and deeper bilateral links between the two countries.

They noted with satisfaction that a number of agreements in the economic, technical, industrial and cultural fields have been concluded and were at various stages of implementation. The deliberation of the last session of the Indo-Iranian joint commission had identified new areas of cooperation.

In order to participate in or finance approved projects such as the alumina project for the eastern coast deposits of bauxite, the paper and pulp factory for Tripura and the second stage of the Rajasthan Canal, his imperial majesty offered to make available additional crude oil supplies annually at the OPEC price on credit terms or lump sum payment as may be suitable. The rupees equivalent of these installments or the lump sum, as the case may be, would be funded in India as required, whether for investment of expenditure, or could be used to finance approved projects. The prime minister of India accepted the offer and thanked his imperial majesty for it.

In other areas the two sides felt that plans for the economic development of the two countries provided an excellent opportunity for mutually beneficial cooperation in accordance with their respective capabilities and capacities. Some of the areas in which such cooperation could take place are rural electrification generation and transmission of power, development of railways, rehabilitation of tracks, construction of railways lines, consultancy services, technical assistance, supply of railway equipment and construction materials and participation in the construction of industrial estates, new townships, housing colonies, ship building, repair of ships, etc.

The two sides agreed that a special joint subcommittee on petrochemicals should be constituted for pursuing the possibilities of bilateral cooperation in this field.

His imperial majesty and the prime minister stressed the need for greater cooperation between the two governments in the cultural field, taking advantage of the long history of close cultural interaction between the two countries. The Government of India have agreed to assist in an exhibition of Indian art and culture ranging from ancient to present times, which the Iranian center for study of civilization is proposing to organize in Iran in 1980.

The two sides felt that continuous contacts and exchange of visits at different levels between the two countries have proved useful in strengthening the relations between the two countries and should be maintained.

His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah Aryamehr and her imperial majesty the shahbanou expressed their deep appreciation for the warm and friendly welcome extended to them and the members of their party by the government and people of India. The prime minister of India assured their imperial majesties of the intense desire on the part of the people of India to forge even closer bonds between the two countries and to achieve as wide a field of cooperation as possible, both among themselves and through joint ventures in other countries. His imperial majesty extended a cordial invitation to the president of India to visit Iran at a mutually convenient time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

BK0610320Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister of Mongolia, Mr Dugersuren, arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 5-day official visit.

He was received at the airport by the external affairs minister and members of the diplomatic corps.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr Dugersuren said Mongolia has very friendly relations with India. In his (?reply) Mr Vajpayee referred to India's age-old relations with Mongolia. He disclosed that India will sign two treaties with Mongolia--one on trade and the other on cultural relations.

Meets With Vajpayee

BK0604347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] India and Mongolia have expressed agreement that the border dispute between Vietnam and Cambodia should be solved by negotiations and not by force. This was disclosed by Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee after his talks with the visiting Mongolian foreign minister, Mr Dugersuren, who arrived in New Delhi today on a 5-day visit.

Before leaving for Islamabad Mr Vajpayee told newsmen that similar views were expressed about the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia. Mr Dugersuren said he will exchange views on issues of mutual interest with the Indian leaders.

MAURITIUS PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA

BK0415107 Delhi ISI in English 1453 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister of Mauritius Dr Seewoosagar Ramgoolam arrived in Calcutta of February 4 from Dacca after a 3-day visit to Bangladesh, reports SAMACHAR. Dr Ramgoolam was received by West Bengal Minister for Animal Husbandry Amritendu Mukherji and officials. He will leave for Bombay on February 5 en route to Hamburg.

VAJPAYEE LEAVES NEW DELHI FOR PAKISTAN 6 FEB

BK0609307 Delhi ISI in English 0913 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee left New Delhi on February 6 for Islamabad to further the process of normalisation between the two countries, reports SAMACHAR.

Vajpayee, who was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Jagat Mehta and Dr I. P. Singh and S. V. Purushottam, joint secretaries of Pakistan and publicity divisions, respectively, in the Ministry of External Affairs, told newsmen before departure at the airport that he had no proposal except that of good will and friendship but would be willing to discuss anything that might be raised during the talks. Vajpayee expressed the hope that the "good will" visit would help bring the two countries closer and the "process of normalization would go further."

NEPAL

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON TENG HSIAO-PING VISIT

Talks With Bista

BK0416087 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The bilateral talks between Nepal and China, which had begun in Katmandu yesterday, ended after about 2 hours of talks today. The Nepalese side to the talks was led by Prime Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista and the Chinese side by the vice premier, Teng Hsiao-ping. The first round of talks were held yesterday. Today's talks, held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, covered bilateral, international and south Asian affairs.

After the talks Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that the relations between Nepal and China were excellent and that there was no dispute between the two countries. He said that Nepal-China economic cooperation has been satisfactory and added that the People's Republic of China desires the expansion of trade between China's Tibetan Autonomous Region and the Kingdom of Nepal.

Mr Teng disclosed that China would study the possibilities of more trade, keeping in view the geographical difficulties of access to Tibet.

The Chinese vice premier said everything, including matters of both international and bilateral importance, and the situation obtaining in south Asia, was covered during the talks. The Chinese vice premier said the talks were very helpful and they afforded good opportunity to discuss various ways to further develop cultural, political and friendly relations between the two neighbors. The talks also covered regional cooperation in harnessing water resources, Mr Teng said. He added that such regional cooperation is a complex and big question involving (?more than one state) and is, thus, impossible to resolve the issue in a matter of a few years.

Vice Premier Teng said that China will also study the possibility of promoting international tourism in Tibet through Nepal.

On Sino-Indian relations, Mr Teng said that China was eager to develop friendly relations with India. But it requires two sides to undertake efforts to improve bilateral relations.

Replying to a question on south Asia, the vice premier said China wants that all countries in the region, big and small, respect each other as equal and coexist peacefully. He also suggested that south Asian countries should develop their relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistance and avoid interference in each other's internal affairs.

Later, Prime Minister Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista told the pressmen that the talks covered all topics of mutual interest. Replying to a query, Mr Bista disclosed that the two sides had agreed to improve the volume of trade between Nepal and China.

Teng Press Conference

BK040916Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0811 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Katmandu, Feb 4 (AFP)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said here this morning that China was eager to bring her leations with India "closer." Answering a question on the prospects of China-India relations Mr Teng said: "We have taken note of the statement on the side of India. As far as China is concerned we are eager to bring relations between our two countries closer. But on the matter of bilateral relations, it requires the efforts of the two sides."

Asked how he evaluated the political situation in the Southeast Asian region, Mr Teng said: "It is our wish that all countries in south Asia, big and small, should treat each other as equals and coexist peacefully. They should develop their relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful (?coexistence) without interfering in each other's internal affairs."

Mr Teng had a non-scheduled press conference after a 2-and-a-half-hour marathon second and final round of official talks with the Nepalese Premier, Kirti Bista.

On the prospects of opening Tibet for tourism, Mr Teng said: "We have to study this question, because the access to Tibet is very difficult and it is difficult for the people to get acclimatized to living in Tibet." "I am a Chinese and I had wanted to stop over in Lhasa on my way to Katmandu, but my colleages did not allow me. It is almost 4,000 metres above sea level. If anyone wants to go to Tibet he has to first of all have a physical checkup," he added.

After shaking hands and briefly introduced to press correspondents Mr Teng said: "It shows once again the world is small and that we should be engaged in space technology." Mr Teng was surprised to see so many foreign correspondents representing different cross sections of newspapers and international wire services, including the Japanese press. When asked if he had discussed space technology with the Nepalese Government, Mr Teng said: "We did not discuss space technology but we have had a long discussion about the world.

"As you know well, relations between China and Nepal are excellent ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nepal. Our relations have been excellent and we are closest friends." When asked if he had discussed any specific issue, Mr Teng replied: "We discussed everything, the international situation, the situation in South Asia and bilateral relations." On China's relations with Nepal Mr Teng said: "We had no disputes. We only exchanged our views." As to the aspects of bilateral issues he had discussed, Mr Teng replied: "We discussed the ways to continue developing our political, economic, cultural and friendly cooperation."

About the regional cooperation on water resources, Mr Teng said: "Our Nepalese friends have raised this question and we have told them that we would study this possibility." He continued: "As you know this is the most complex question and it is also the big question that involves many aspects."

On bilateral economic cooperation Mr Teng said: "The economic cooperation between Nepal and China has always been satisfactory and both sides desire to continue such cooperation." On expansion of trade between Nepal and Tibet Mr Teng said: "Both sides have such a desire. As you know this region (Tibet) is very difficult to reach. There are high mountains and very few highways so we have to go ahead step by step and slowly."

When asked if the gang of four have been completely smashed, Mr Teng emphatically said: "Of course." "But there should be continuous efforts to eliminate their influence. Now we are making gigantic efforts to rehabilitate what has been damaged by the gang of four in order to develop our country. Now we are trying to make up for the time lost during the period of the gang of four," he added.

Civic Reception Address

BK0417107 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Addressing a civic reception held in [words indistinct] by Katmandu town Panchayat, Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today lauded the marked successes achieved by the Nepalese people in building up their country and developing their national economy under the leadership of his majesty the king. The vice premier observed that Nepal, pursuing a a policy of independence and nonalinement, supporting national liberation movements, opposed power politics and the establishment of spheres of influence, thus making a positive contribution to the united struggle of the Third World countries against hegemonism.

He said that his majesty the king's proposal to declare Nepal a zone of peace, which gave expression to the sincere desire of the Nepalese Government and people to maintain peace in the region and live in friendship with all neighboring countries, had won support and approval from an increasing number of countries. He reiterated the Chinese Government's and people's strong support to his majesty the king's proposal.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that China was very grateful to the government and the people of the Kingdom of Nepal for their support and cooperation over the years. He added that the Nepalese people ardently love independence and freedom and that the time when Western colonialists invaded the East on a large scale, Nepal took a turn in resisting and always maintained its independence. He said that at present carrying forward the glorious tradition, the Nepalese people are resolutely defending their sovereignty.

Throwing light on the situation in China today, Vice Premier Teng said that the situation in China had been excellent since the crush of the gang of four, who did much damage to the country and the people, and added that now stability and unity prevailed throughout China, and production and construction developed vigorously.

Dealing on the situation in the south Asian countries, Teng noted that the people in the region urgently needed a peaceful international environment. The pursuance of renewed rivalry in south Asia has brought about prolonged uncertainty in the region and posed a grave threat to the independence and security of the country.

He continued: Nepal and China are friendly neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers, and they are two people who lived in harmony from generation to generation. Though the Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world, lies between our two countries, across them our two people have since ancient times attained friendly contacts in defiance of the hazards and hardships.

Presenting the address of welcome to Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping on behalf of the citizens of Katmandu, Pradhan Pancha [chief of town council] (Vasudev Prased Tangani) said that the Nepal-China relations deepened from [words indistinct] have been (?strengthened) and consolidated through different periods of history.

PRC Aid Projects Reviewed

BK041712Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Krishna Raj Aryal and the Chinese vice minister for foreign affairs, Han Nien-lung, had talks this afternoon on ways to promote practical lines on Nepal-China relations. It is also authoritatively learned that during the 1-hour talks, progress of various Chinese-aided projects in Nepal was also reviewed.

Dinner With King, Queen

BK041606Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Their majesties the king and queen are having a quiet dinner this evening with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of the People's Republic of China at the Narayanhity royal palace.

Meetings With Nepalese Ministers

BK051706Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The vice premier of the People's Republic of China, Teng Hsiao-ping, and Foreign Minister Krishna Raj Aryal exchanged views on matters of bilateral interest and topics of international and regional importance when the latter called on him at the (Sitalniwas) royal guest house this morning. The prospect of increasing trade between Nepal and the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China was also discussed during the meeting which lasted for about 30 minutes.

Mr Aryal said that the vice premier's current visit to Nepal had been very successful and fruitful. He added the visit had contributed to further strengthening the ties of friendship between Nepal and China.

Finance Minister Dr Bhekh Bahadur Thapa called on Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at the (Sitalniwas) royal guest house this morning. At the hour-long meeting they are understood to have discussed Nepal-China trade and economic cooperation.

The finance minister later said that the two sides have agreed to expand trade and economic relations between the two neighbors and that the Chinese vice premier received Nepal's desire to promote trade and cooperation with China with sympathy and understanding. Dr Thapa also expressed the confidence that China will continue to assist Nepal in the latter's wish to develop her economy and attain self-reliance.

It is also learned that both sides noted with satisfaction the size and quality of projects being carried out in Nepal with Chinese cooperation.

Report on Departure

BK060851Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] In Nepal, three projects will be set up with the help of China. This was stated by the Nepalese prime minister, Kirti Nidhi Bista. He was talking to newsmen at Katmandu airport shortly after seeing off the Chinese vice premier, Teng Hsiao-ping.

RADIO COMMENTATOR PRAISES PRC VICE PREMIER'S VISIT

BK031714Y Katmandu External Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jan 78 BK

[Commentary by Manoranjan Joshi]

[Text] This morning Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was accorded a warm and ceremonial welcome on arrival at Tribhuvan International Airport in the course of his 3-day official visit to this country at the invitation of the prime minister, Kirti Nidhi Bista.

As the first visit of its kind by one of China's topmost leaders since the memorable visit to Nepal of the late Chinese premier, Chou En-lai, in April 1960, it was inevitable that the current visit should have evoked great interest and anticipation in Nepal on this score alone. However, in view of the fact that the Chinese vice premier's current visit to Nepal represents not only among the very first foreign visits by a Chinese leader of Mr Teng's stature since the passing of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou in 1976, but it comes in the wake of another direct Trans-Himalayan flight, interest in this visit has clear international dimensions as well.

Priority for it was rather vividly underscored by the presence of a large international press corps at the airport this morning [words indistinct], the great significance of the Teng visit lies perhaps in the fact that it amounts to a (?telling) demonstration of the importance which post-Mao China places on its relations with neighboring Nepal. Given the similar priority which Nepal has been according to developing her ties with China, symbolized first of all by his majesty the king's two visits to China since his accession, the Teng visit naturally highlights this consistent identity of view effectively.

Given the cordial nature of bilateral relations between Nepal and China, including the ever-increasing area of understanding and China's generous and friendly assistance in the building of an economically self-reliant Nepal, it is perhaps only reasonable to assume that the underlining of such a commonality of foreign policy goals will assume greater and concrete manifestations in the future. [Words indistinct] it can be reasonably predicted that Nepal-China relations should receive a hearty boost.

Such a conclusion would, if anything, be further strengthened by the fact that in flying directly across the Himalayas from Chengtu to Katmandu, Vice Premier Teng, like his majesty in 1976, demonstrated the proximity of the two countries. This demonstration that the Himalayas are no barriers to direct contacts between Nepal and China should, in time, make its impact on Nepal-China relations [word indistinct], the fact that this reality should be so dramatically empnasized at a time when this entire region has been witness not only to intense diplomatic activity, [words indistinct].

From present indications, it is time, therefore, to confidently state that the opportunity now provided for meaningful discussions between the two sides, including during Vice Premier Teng's audience with his majesty the king this afternoon, should help not only to purposefully upgrade Nepal-China relations but also contribute to taking this relationship to more exciting and mutually beneficial heights in the future.

PAKISTAN

SHAH OF IRAN ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD 5 FEB

BK0508222Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Text] A warm welcome was accorded to the shah and empress of Iran on their arrival in Islamabad this morning on a brief visit to Pakistan. President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, chief of army staff and Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq welcomed them at the airport. A 21-gun salute boomed in honor of the royal couple. An interservice guard of honor presented a guard of honor for the shah. When the airport ceremony had concluded, the shah, accompanied by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, drove to the state guest house. The shah's entourage includes Foreign Minister Abas Ali Khalatbari and high officials. Immediately after his arrival, the shah held formal talks with the chief martial law administrator on matters of mutual interest. He will later call on President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and attend a banquet to be given in his honor. According to the program, the shah and empress will leave this afternoon for Teheran.

Chaudhry Gives Luncheon

BK0610162Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The shah of Iran has said Pakistan and Iran have always had the best of relations in the past and will continue to have excellent relations in the future.

He was replying to a toast at a luncheon given by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry in his and the shahbanou's honor in Rawalpindi yesterday. The shah said time has confirmed the true relations between the two countries. He wished personal health to the president and the chief martial law administrator and success to the great nation of Pakistan.

Earlier, when proposing the toast, the president said the visit of the shah and the shahbanou, even though a short one, reflected the very special relationship which has always existed between Pakistan and Iran and which had stood the test of time. He wished health and long life to the royal guests and increasing prosperity to the Iranian people.

Report on Departure

BK051334Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Feb 78 BK

[Excerpt] The shahanshah and shahbanou of Iran were given a warm sendoff this afternoon when they left Islamabad after a brief visit. President Fazal Elahi Choudhry and the chief of the army staff and chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, were at the airport to bid farewell to the royal guests. Also present at the airport were advisers, the chairman of the joint chief of staff committee and the naval and air force chiefs.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK060954Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] The Indian foreign minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, arrived in Islamabad this morning on a 3-day good-will visit to Pakistan. He called on the adviser on foreign affairs, Agha Shahi, soon after his arrival and held formal talks with him.

Earlier, on arrival at Islamabad airport, the Indian foreign minister, who is accompanied by the foreign secretary, Jagat Singh Mehta, was welcomed by the adviser on foreign affairs, Agha Shahi. The foreign secretary, Shah Nawaz, and other high officials of the Foreign Office were also present on the occasion. Our representative says this is the first visit of an Indian foreign minister to Pakistan in the past 12 years.

Mr Vajpayee will call on President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and army chief of staff and Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, $125 paper/$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes $575 paper/$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume $160 paper/$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes for $610 paper/$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is $50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

N T I S

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151